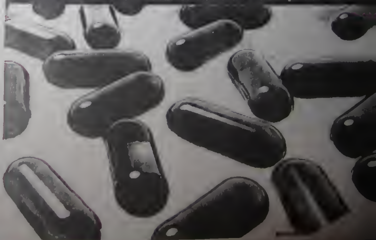
Kundu's

MCQs *in* Internal Medicine

Arup Kumar Kundu

2182 MCQs for Self-Assessment & Review

From the author of Bedside Clinics in Medicine, Part I & II



Contents

1. GASTROENTEROLOGY

1. **Parulis is**
   A. Blue line in the gum in lead poisoning
   B. Synonymous with Ludwig's angina
   C. Acute pulpitis
   D. The pus in the periapical abscess discharging into the oral cavity

2. **Diarrhoea may be associated with all except**
   A. Clindamycin
   B. Sucralfate
   C. Digitalis
   D. Colchicine

3. **Halitosis is present in all except**
   A. Hepatic failure
   B. Atrophic rhinitis
   C. Amoebic liver abscess
   D. Gastro-colic fistula

4. **Passage of a bolus of food through oesophagus is the function of**
   A. Primary peristaltic wave
   B. Secondary peristaltic wave
   C. Tertiary peristaltic wave
   D. Voluntary phase of deglutition

5. **Oral mucous membrane may be affected in all except**
   A. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
   B. Pemphigus vulgaris
   C. Lichen planus
   D. Dermatitis herpetiformis

6. **Pyrosis is better known as**
   A. Singultus
   B. Hearburn
   C. Water brash
   D. Retching

7. **Hyperdefaecation is found in all except**
   A. Proctitis
   B. Irritable bowel syndrome
   C. Diabetes mellitus
   D. Hyperthyroidism

8. **Sialorrhoea is associated with all of the following except**
   A. Wilson's disease
   B. Achalasia cardia
   C. Carcinoma of the tongue
   D. Post-encephalitic parkinsonism

Ans 1-D 2-B 3-C 4-A 5-D 6-B 7-C 8-B

Noma (carcrum oris) may be a feature of all except

A. [illegible] deficiency [illegible] B. Kala azar

C. [illegible] D. Chr[illegible]

Aerophagia is commonly found in all except

A. [illegible] habit B. Hyp[illegible]

C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

Macroglossia is not found in

A. [illegible] B. Primary a[illegible]

C. M[illegible] D. Hurler syndr[illegible]

Gum hypertrophy is not a feature of

A. [illegible] B. Carbamaze[illegible] therap[illegible]

C. [illegible] leukaemia D. Amlodipine therapy

Which statement is true regarding composition of normal stool

A. [illegible] 325 mOsm/kg, Na+16 K+32 Cl 40 [illegible] 12 [illegible]

B. [illegible] 400 mOsm/kg, Na+16 K+32 Cl 40 [illegible]

C. [illegible] 300 mOsm/kg, Na+40 K+32 Cl 16 [illegible] 4[illegible]

D. [illegible] 300 mOsm/kg, Na+32 K+75 Cl 16 [illegible]

Raspberry tongue is found in

A. [illegible]let fever B. Glandular fever

C. [illegible] fever D. Rheumatic fever

All of the following are examples of psychiatric illness associated with profound weight loss except

A. Anorexia nervosa B. Schizophrenia

C. [illegible]'s syndrome D. Depression

All of the following produce invasive diarrhoea except

A. *[illegible]cter* B. *Shigella*

C. *[illegible]* D. *[illegible]*

[illegible]cellular jaundice does not result from

A. [illegible] B. Copper sulphate

C. [illegible] D. [illegible]rpropam[illegible]

Serum-ascites albumin gradient (SAAG) is > 1.1 g/dL in all except

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]

C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

Noma (carcrum oris) may be a feature of all except
A. Genetic deficiency of catalase
B. Kala-azar
C. Measles
D. Chronic myeloid leukaemia

Aerophagia is commonly found in all except
A. Rapid eating habit
B. Hypochondriac personality
C. Pyloric stenosis
D. Chronic anxiety states

Macroglossia is not found in
A. Bulbar palsy
B. Primary amyloidosis
C. Myxoedema
D. Hurler syndrome

Gum hypertrophy is not a feature of
A. Scurvy
B. Carbamazepine therapy
C. Acute monocytic leukaemia
D. Amlodipine therapy

Which statement is true regarding composition of normal stool
A. Osmolality 325 mOsm/kg; Na+16 K+32 Cl 40 HCO3 12/litre
B. Osmolality 400 mOsm/kg, Na+16 K+32 Cl 40 HCO3 18/litre
C. Osmolality 300 mOsm/kg, Na+40 K+32 Cl 16 HCO3 40/litre
D. Osmolality 300 mOsm/kg; Na+32 K+75 Cl 16 HCO3 40/litre

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A. Scarlet fever
B. Glandular fever
C. Yellow fever
D. Rheumatic fever

All of the following are examples of psychiatric illness associated with profound weight loss except
A. Anorexia nervosa
B. Schizophrenia
C. Sheehan's syndrome
D. Depression

All of the following produce invasive diarrhoea except
A. *Campylobacter*
B. *Shigella*
C. *Clostridium difficile*
D. *Clostridium perfringens*

Hepatocellular jaundice does not result from
A. Rifampicin
B. Copper sulphate
C. Halothane
D. Chlorpropamide

Serum-ascites albumin gradient (SAAG) is > 1.1 g/dL in all except
A. Tuberculous peritonitis
B. Congestive cardiac failure
C. Cirrhosis of liver
D. Budd-Chiari syndrome

Ans. 9-C 10-C 11-A 12-B 13-D 14-A 15-C 16-D 17-D 18-A

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B. Congestive cardiac failure
C. Cirrhosis of liver
D. Budd-Chiari syndrome

Ans. 9-C 10-C 11-A 12-B 13-D 14-A [illegible]

19. **All of the following are associated with obstructive jaundice except**
   A. Oral [illegible]
   B. [illegible]
   C. [illegible]
   D. Secondary [illegible]

20. **Secretory diarrhoea has [illegible] association with**
   A. Pancreatic insufficiency
   B. Zollinger E[illegible]
   C. [illegible] adenoma of rectum
   D. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid

21. **WBC in stool is not found in**
   A. Giardiasis
   B. Shigella
   C. [illegible]bacter
   D. Entero-invasive [illegible]

22. **Predominant unconjugated hyperbilirubinaemia is defined as**
   A. When > 50% of the total serum bilirubin is unconjugated
   B. When > 60% of the total serum bilirubin is unconjugated
   C. When > 70% of the total serum bilirubin is unconjugated
   D. When > 85% of the total serum bilirubin is unconjugated

23. **Latent jaundice may be a feature of all except**
   A. Pernicious anaemia
   B. Acute pulmonary thromboembolism
   C. Tropical sprue
   D. Congestive cardiac failure

24. **Which of the following is not a variety of osmotic diarrhoea**
   A. Whipple's disease
   B. Coeliac disease
   C. Lactase deficiency
   D. Laxative abuse

25. **Regarding haematochezia which one is false**
   A. Passage of bright red blood per rectum
   B. May be due to rectal polyp, ulcerative colitis or angiodysplasia of colon
   C. The blood may not be mixed with stool
   D. Bleeding source is proximal to ligament of Treitz

26. **Which is not a member of familial non-haemolytic hyperbilirubinaemia**
   A. Rotor syndrome
   B. Reye's syndrome
   C. Dubin-Johnson syndrome
   D. Gilbert's syndrome

Ans 19-C 20-A 21-A 22-D 23-C 24-D 25-D 26-[illegible]

27. Regarding melaena which statement is false
A. At least 60 mL of blood is required
B. Blood should remain at least 4 hours within the gut
C. Black tarry semisolid stool
D. Offensive in odour

28. Manometric study of lower oesophagus is important in all except
A. Mallory-Weiss syndrome
B. [illegible]ymy[illegible]
C. Diffuse oesophageal spasm
D. Achalasia cardia

29. Which one is true in relation to Barrett's oesophagus
A. Hiatal hernia may be present in [illegible]0% patients
B. Metaplasia of normal oesophageal squamous epithelium to form columnar epithelium is known as Barrett's oesophagus
C. A consequence of achalasia cardia
D. Risk of adenocarcinoma increases 10-fold

30. Which organ does not move at all with respiration
A. Pancreas
B. Transverse [illegible]
C. Stomach
D. Kidney

31. Atypical chest pain of reflux oesophagitis is very often precipitated by
A. Consumption of food
B. Change of posture
C. Induction of vomiting
D. Attacks of emotional stress

32. Achalasia cardia gives rise to all except
A. Chest pain
B. Heartburn
C. Dysphagia
D. Regurgitation

33. Regarding carcinoma of oesophagus, all are true except
A. Tracheo-oesophageal fistula may occur in advanced disease
B. Dysphagia starts with solid foods
C. Odynophagia may be a [illegible]
D. [illegible] site of affliction [illegible]

34. Lower oesophageal sphincter is relaxed by
A. Gastrin
B. [illegible]
C. Metoclopramide
D. [illegible]

35. Carcinoma of oesophagus may be predisposed by all except
A. Lye ingestion
B. [illegible] achalasia [illegible]
C. Plummer-Vinson syndrome
D. [illegible]osis

Ans 27-B 28-A 29-B 30-A 31-[illegible] 32-B 33-[illegible] 34-[illegible] 35-[illegible]

36. **The water content of adult stool is approximately**
 A. 20–30% B. 40–50%
 C. 50–60% D. More than 60%

37. **Features of Mallory-Weiss syndrome comprise all except**
 A. Usually involves the lower oesophageal mucosa but also may involve the gastric mucosa near the squamocolumnar junction
 B. May produce melaena
 C. Commonly precipitated by vomiting and retching
 D. In majority of [illegible], bleeding [illegible]

38. **Amino acids malabsorption is seen in**
 A. Homocystinuria B. Phenylketonuria
 C. Alkaptonuria D. Cystinuria

39. **Achalasia cardia may lead to all except**
 A. Pneumonia B. Lung abscess
 C. Emphysema D. Fibrosis of the lung

40. **Serum alkaline phosphatase is increased in all except**
 A. Paget's disease of bone B. Osteomalacia
 C. Sclerosing cholangitis D. Osteoporosis

41. **Regarding *H. pylori*, which statement is false**
 A. Gram-negative bacillus
 B. Multiflagellated
 C. It penetrates within the epithelial cells of the [illegible]
 D. Often resides in the dental plaque of the patient

42. **Pyloric stenosis is commonly associated with all except**
 A. [illegible] vomiting
 B. Obliteration of Traube's space tympanicity
 C. Distension of upper abdomen with succussion splash
 D. Visible peristalsis

43. **Which statement is false regarding duodenal ulcer**
 A. [illegible] first degree relatives of [illegible]
 B. Increased frequency of blood group O [illegible] the [illegible] status
 C. Increased incidence of HLA-B_5 antigen
 D. [illegible] serum pepsinogen II [illegible]

44 ***H.pylori* is usually not associated with**

A. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
B. Antral gastritis
C. Non-ulcer dyspepsia
D. Gastric lymphoma

45 **The lower oesophageal mucosal ring (Schatzki ring) is**

A. A normal oesophageal anatomy
B. A cause of haematemesis and/or melaena
C. A cause of dysphagia
D. A late complication of vagotomy

46 **Regarding diffuse oesophageal spasm which of the following is true**

A. [illegible] a disease of [illegible]
B. Chest pain mimics angina pectoris
C. Invariably requires surgery
D. 'Nutcracker' oesophagus is the mildest [illegible]

47 **Which of the following does not give rise to haematemesis**

A. Carcinoma of the stomach
B. Duodenal diverticula
C. Mallory-Weiss syndrome
D. Stomatocytaemia

48 **The weight of normal daily stool of healthy adult is**

A. [illegible] 200 g
B. 3[illegible]-4[illegible] g
C. [illegible] g
D. 700-[illegible] g

49 **NSAID-induced ulcers are best treated by**

A. Proton pump inhibitors
B. H_2-receptor antagonists
C. [illegible] agents like [illegible]
D. Prostaglandins like [illegible]

50 **Milk-alkali syndrome (Burnett's syndrome) may lead to all except**

A. Hypercalcaemia
B. Hypophosphataemia
C. [illegible]
D. Increased bicarbonate level in serum

51 **All of the following are methods for detection of *H. pylori* except**

A. [illegible]
B. E[illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Rapid urease test

52 **All are absorbed maximally in the upper small intestine except**

A. [illegible]
B. Ca^{++}
C. Vitamin B_{12}
D. Fe^{++}

Ans. 44 A 45 C [illegible] 47 D 48 A 49 D [illegible]

53. **Treatment of peptic ulcer with magnesium hydroxide is characterised by**
    A. Stronger than H_2-receptor blockers
    B. Suitable for patients with renal impairment
    C. 50% of magnesium is absorbed by the small intestine
    D. Produces loose stool

54. **Acid peptic disease is rarely found in**
    A. Cushing's syndrome
    B. Pregnancy
    C. Polycythaemia vera
    D. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

55. **Gastrin is predominantly secreted from**
    A. Antral mucosa
    B. Fundus of the stomach
    C. 2nd part of the duodenum
    D. Jejunum

56. **Carbenoxolone sodium may be associated with all of the following features except**
    A. Development of systemic hypertension
    B. May be associated with milk alkali syndrome
    C. Complicated by oedema
    D. Development of potassium depletion

57. **Aluminium hydroxide as an antacid may have all characteristics except**
    A. Produces constipation
    B. Phosphate depletion is a complication
    C. May lead to Brunner's gland hyperplasia
    D. May contribute to osteomalacia

58. **Late dumping syndrome may be manifested by all except**
    A. Diaphoresis
    B. Dizziness
    C. Postural hypertension
    D. Confusion

59. **The most common gastrointestinal disorder in a community is**
    A. [illegible]
    B. Duodenal ulcer
    C. [illegible]
    D. Irritable bowel syndrome

60. **Mallory Weiss syndrome commonly seen accompanying**
    A. [illegible] oesophagitis
    B. Oesophageal carcinoma
    C. [illegible]
    D. Hiatal hernia

[illegible] 54-D 55-A [illegible] 57-C [illegible]

Incidence of stress ulcers in acutely traumatised patients is

A [illegible]-4[illegible] B 5[illegible]-60[illegible]
C [illegible]-8[illegible] D 9[illegible]-1[illegible]

Which of the following surgical procedures in peptic ulcer most commonly gives rise to recurrent ulceration

A Gastroenterostomy
B [illegible] with pyloroplasty
C Three quarter gastric [illegible]
D [illegible] with gastroenterostomy

Regarding cimetidine all of the following are true except

A Re[illegible]
B May [illegible] e[illegible] es [illegible] levels
C Ma[illegible] e [illegible] a [illegible]
D Ten[illegible] g[illegible]ae[illegible]asia may be a complication after [illegible] use

Silvery stool signifies a lesion characteristic of

A [illegible] cal [illegible] B A[illegible] of Vater
C Right [illegible] flexure D Meckel's diverticulum

Among the following drugs which one is thought to be safest in pregnancy

A Sucralfate B M[illegible]p[illegible]
C Car[illegible]e[illegible]x[illegible]e [illegible] D Omep[illegible]

All of the following produce hypergastrinaemia except

A La[illegible] therapy B Z[illegible]-[illegible] syndrome
C [illegible] fundal gastritis D Duodenal ulcer

Commonest cause of antral gastritis is

A A[illegible] B [illegible] infection
C [illegible] D [illegible] infection

Chronic gastritis may be characterised by all except

A [illegible] vomiting B [illegible]e[illegible]
C [illegible] D [illegible]

What percentage of Zol[illegible] syndrome are malignant

A [illegible] B [illegible]%
C [illegible] D [illegible]%

All of the following are true in respect to Zollinger-Ellison syndrome except

[illegible]

The most valuable preoperative test of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is

[illegible]

The Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is reported in association with all of the following except

A. M[illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

The Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is associated with all of the following except

A. Re[illegible]
B. [illegible]ea and [illegible]
C. [illegible] B [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Chronic afferent loop syndrome producing obstruction may lead to

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

All of the following endocrine disorders are associated with malabsorption except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Chronic gastritis may be associated with all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

95 **Steatorrhoea accompanying diabetes mellitus may be due to all except**
A. Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency
B. Associated vasculitis
C. Coexistent coeliac sprue
D. Abnormal bacterial proliferation in proximal intestine

96 **The basic defect in coeliac sprue lies in**
A. Protein metabolism
B. Fat metabolism
C. Carbohydrate metabolism
D. Vitamins and minerals absorption

97 **All of the following may give rise to flat oral GTT and a normal IV GTT except**
A. Coeliac sprue
B. Whipple's disease
C. Pancreatic insufficiency
D. Gastric retention

98 **All of the following may be associated with hyposplenism except**
A. Coeliac disease
B. Haemolytic anaemia
C. Dermatitis herpetiformis
D. Sickle cell disease

99 **Lactose intolerance with lactase deficiency may be present in all except**
A. Crohn's disease
B. Giardiasis
C. Cystic fibrosis
D. Amoebiasis

100 **The most reliable screening test in persons suffering from malabsorption is**
A. Quantitative determination of faecal fat
B. D-xylose absorption test
C. Radioactive triolein absorption (breath) test
D. Small intestinal X rays

101 **The most specific treatment in coeliac sprue is**
A. Gluten-free diet
B. Antibiotics
C. Corticosteroids
D. Folic acid

102 **Hepatic amoebiasis is associated with all except**
A. May lead to development of amoebic liver abscess
B. Right lower intercostal tenderness
C. Abscess commonly affects the right lobe
D. Jaundice is present in majority

Ans. 95-[illegible] 96-B [illegible] 99-D [illegible]

103 **The most common and most specific radiological feature in barium meal follow-through in a patient of malabsorption is**

A Segmentation and clumping
B Coarsening of [illegible] folds
C Dilatation
D Loss of m[illegible]

104 **Water is minimally absorbed from**

A Caecum
B Ascending colon
C Transverse colon
D Descending colon

105 **If intestinal biopsy is not possible, the diagnosis of Whipple's disease can be made by**

A Lymph node biopsy
B Stomach biopsy
C Liver biopsy
D Rectal biopsy

106 **A patient of severe malabsorption having fever, hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, sacroiliitis and increased skin pigmentation is probably suffering from**

A Intestinal lymphoma
B Carcinoid syndrome
C Whipple's disease
D Intestinal [illegible]

107 **Treatment of choice in correcting anaemia of 'blind loop syndrome' is**

A Iron
B Broad spectrum [illegible]
C Vitamin B_{12}
D Folic acid

108. **The major site of bile salt absorption is**

A Stomach
B D[illegible]
C Proximal small intestine
D Distal small intestine

109 **Giardiasis is characterised by all except**

A Infection usually occurs b[illegible] ing the flagellate form
B Malabsorption
C Inflammation of duodenal [illegible]
D [illegible]

110 **All of the following enzymes may be normally found in stool except**

A Am[illegible]
B [illegible]
C Pe[illegible]
D Tr[illegible]

Ans 103-C 104-[illegible] 105-A 106-C 107-[illegible] 10[illegible] 10[illegible] 1[illegible]

77. All of the following produce sub-total villous atrophy except
  A. Radiation
  B. Coeliac disease
  C. Hypogammaglobulinaemia
  D. Abetalipoproteinaemia

78. Upper GI bleeding, angioid streaks in retina and yellowish skin papules indicate
  A. Render-Weber-Osler disease
  B. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
  C. Pseudoxanthoma elasticum
  D. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome

79. Which of the following has the highest acid secretory effect
  A. Fat
  B. [illegible]
  C. Protein
  D. Carbohydrate

80. Menetrier's disease may have all of the following except
  A. Large tortuous gastric mucosal folds
  B. Gastritis
  C. Hypoproteinaemia
  D. Hypochlorhydria

81. Extra-intestinal amoebiasis may involve all except
  A. Skin
  B. Heart
  C. Vulva
  D. Meninges with encephalitis

82. Worldwide, the commonest cause of foreign body obstruction of the GI tract is
  A. Bezoars
  B. Enteroliths
  C. Gallstones
  D. Parasites

83. In gastroparesis, the following drugs are helpful except
  A. Cizapride
  B. Tetracycline
  C. Metoclopramide
  D. Domperidone

84. All of the following may produce intestinal pseudo-obstruction except
  A. [illegible]
  B. [illegible]
  C. [illegible]
  D. [illegible]

85. Malabsorption may produce all of the following except
  A. [illegible]
  B. Achlorhydria
  C. [illegible]
  D. [illegible]

Ans. 77-D 78-C 79-C 80-B 81-[illegible] 82-C 83-[illegible] 84-[illegible] 85-[illegible]

A normal faecal fat is defined as

[illegible]

Which cardiovascular disorder is not associated with carcinoid syndrome

[illegible]

All of the following may be associated with diarrhoea except

[illegible]

The smallest absorbing unit of the small intestinal mucosa is

[illegible]

Jejunal diverticula may be associated with

[illegible]

Which ion is necessary for active transport of sugars

[illegible]

Fats are ingested primarily in the form of

[illegible]

Protein losing enteropathy may be feature of all except

[illegible]

Tropical sprue may be associated with all except

[illegible]

111. **All are recognised complications of inflammatory bowel disease except**
A. [illegible] formation
B. Pyoderma [illegible]
C. Aphthous stomatitis
D. Erythema [illegible]

112. **Intestinal lymphangiectasia is characterised by all except**
A. Hypoproteinaemia and oedema
B. Low level of transferrin and caeruloplasmin
C. [illegible]
D. Lymphocytosis

113. **Regarding ulcerative colitis which is true**
A. Segmental involvement is common
B. Granuloma and fistula formation are characteristic
C. Crypt abscesses are typical
D. Malignancy never follows even in long-standing disease

114. **The inheritance of cystic fibrosis is**
A. Sex-linked recessive
B. Autosomal recessive
C. Sex-linked dominant
D. Autosomal dominant

115. **Pseudomembranous colitis is best treated by**
A. Vancomycin
B. Clindamycin
C. T[illegible]amycin
D. Erythromycin

116. **Which segment of the GI tract is most susceptible to volvulus**
A. Caecum
B. Sigmoid colon
C. Small intestine
D. Stomach

117. **Commonest cause of anaemia after peptic ulcer surgery is**
A. Iron deficiency
B. Haemolysis
C. Vitamin B_{12} deficiency
D. Folic acid deficiency

118. **Crohn's disease may be complicated by all except**
A. Hydroureter
B. Clubbing
C. Amyloidosis
D. Chronic [illegible]

119. **Jejunoileal by-pass surgery done for obesity may be complicated by**
A. Arthritis
B. Electrolyte imbalance
C. E[illegible]ema
D. Nephro[illegible]

Ans. 111-[illegible] 112-[illegible] 113-C 114-[illegible] 115-A 116-[illegible] 117-A 118-D 119-C

120. *Giardia lamblia* infestation produces a syndrome mimicking

A. Peptic ulcer disease
B. Irritable bowel syndrome
C. Tropical sprue
D. Biliary dyskinesia

121. Most helpful differentiating point between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease by rectal biopsy is

A. Granuloma
B. Crypt abscess
C. [illegible]
D. Transmural [illegible]

122. Pyloric stenosis may be complicated by

A. [illegible]
B. Hyper[illegible]
C. Hyper[illegible]
D. Hypo[illegible]

123. 'String sign' in Crohn's disease is due to

A. Fistula
B. Spasm
C. Pseudopolyps
D. [illegible] ulceration

124. The commonest manifestation of radiation proctitis is

A. Diarrhoea
B. Mucous discharge
C. Pruritus ani
D. Bleeding per rectum

125. All of the following are true regarding Whipple's disease except

A. Gram-negative bacilli [illegible]
B. Coronary arteritis may be a feature
C. Cranial nerve palsy may occur
D. Commonly manifested by [illegible] hepatosplenomegaly

126. The causative agent of tropical sprue is

A. Shigella
B. Campylobacter
C. Yersinia
D. Unknown

127. Which segment of colon is commonly affected by vascular insufficiency

A. Ascending colon
B. Hepatic flexure
C. Transverse colon
D. Splenic flexure

128. Regarding Meckel's diverticulum which one is false

A. Present in 2% population
B. Usually 5 cm long
C. Present within 100 cm of the ileocaecal valve
D. May contain [illegible]ageal or [illegible] mucosa

Ans. 120-B 121-A 122-[illegible] 123-B 124-D 125-A 126-D 127-D 128-D

129. **Peritonitis may be complicated by all except**
   A. Renal failure
   B. Acute lung injury
   C. Pelvic abscess
   D. Haemorrhagic pancreatitis

130. **Which is true in respect to irritable bowel syndrome**
   A. Most common GI disorder in practice
   B. Commonly affects middle-aged males
   C. Easily treatable
   D. Nocturnal diarrhoea is common

131. **Features of gastric outlet obstruction produced by congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis develops in infants**
   A. At birth
   B. Within first 24 hours of birth
   C. During the first 10 days of life
   D. Over the first 4–6 weeks of life

132. **Hirschsprung's disease is not manifested by**
   A. Distended abdomen
   B. Vomiting
   C. Obstipation
   D. Rectal ampulla is full of faeces [illegible] the anal sphincter [illegible]

133. **Commonest complaint by a patient in carcinoma of the rectum is**
   A. Constipation
   B. Pain abdomen
   C. Haematochezia
   D. Anal pain

134. **All of the following are true regarding acute mesenteric vascular occlusion except**
   A. Young women are the main victims
   B. Severe periumbilical pain at the onset
   C. Abdominal distension with normal peristaltic sound, even in the face of severe infarction
   D. Barium study of the small intestine [illegible]

135. **All of the following are true in irritable bowel syndrome except**
   A. [illegible] have 3 clinical [illegible]
   B. Altered intestinal motility and increased [illegible]al [illegible] are [illegible] pathophysiologic abnormalities
   C. Rectal ampulla is empty but tender [illegible]
   D. [illegible] shows multiple small [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ugh

Ans: [illegible] 130-A 131-D [illegible] [illegible] 134-A [illegible]

[illegible] **Crohn's disease may produce all of the following except**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. P[illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Commonest extraintestinal complication of ulcerative [illegible]**
A. [illegible]
B. Ar[illegible]
C. Py[illegible]
D. Uveitis

[illegible] **Symptoms in carcinoma of the left colon include all except**
A. [illegible] the [illegible]
B. M[illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Alteration of bowel [illegible]

[illegible] **Which is true regarding irritable bowel syndrome**
A. Pain abdomen usually lasts for [illegible]
B. Temporary relief of pain by passage of flatus or stool
C. [illegible] abdomen is frequent complaint
D. Pe[illegible]

[illegible] **Which part of the colonic carcinoma is very easily overlooked**
A. Hepatic flexure
B. Caecum
C. Splenic flexure
D. Transverse colon

[illegible] **Crohn's disease is caused by**
A. Nutritional deficiency
B. Toxin elaborated by infectious microorganisms
C. Autoimmunity
D. Not known

[illegible] **Ulcerative colitis involves the rectal mucosa in**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Pneumaturia is an established feature of**
A. Irritable bowel syndrome
B. [illegible]
C. Crohn's Disease
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Regarding ischaemic colitis which one is true**
A. Affects young population
B. [illegible] always an [illegible]
C. Rectal bleeding is a rare [illegible]
D. An[illegible] is not helpful

Ans. [illegible]

The commonest small-bowel malignancy is

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Regarding angiodysplasia of colon which one is false

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Gardner's syndrome may be associated with all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Which one is false regarding irritable bowel syndrome

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] pain abdomen
D. [illegible]

Malignant potential is least in

A. [illegible] adenoma of colon
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

All of the following are true regarding diverticulitis except

A. [illegible] are affected more than females
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

The commonest cause of metastasis to the wall of the stomach is

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

All of the following are true regarding right-sided colonic carcinoma except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Gastric diverticula are

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Which of the following agent's absorption is least affected in massive small bowel resection

A. [illegible]
B. Salt and water
C. [illegible]
D. Fat

[illegible] Which is false regarding acute appendicitis

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible] and [illegible] occurs in [illegible] cases
C. The temperature is usually normal or slightly elevated
D. [illegible] is [illegible] of the close differential [illegible]

[illegible] Which of the following immunoglobulins may be depressed in *Giardia lamblia* infestation

A. [illegible]
B. IgA
C. [illegible]
D. IgD

15[illegible] Which of the following may develop into intestinal lymphoma

A. Coeliac disease
B. Ulcerative colitis
C. [illegible] enteritis
D. Intestinal lymphangiectasia

[illegible] The maximum absorption of fluid in the gastrointestinal tract occurs in

A. [illegible]
B. Jejunum
C. I[illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Melanosis coli indicates

A. Anthraquinone laxative abuse
B. [illegible] enteritis
C. [illegible] disease
D. M[illegible]a affecting c[illegible]

[illegible] Which is not responsible for food poisoning

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]cus [illegible] A)
D. [illegible]

[illegible] All of the following may cause traveller's diarrhoea except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] virus
D. [illegible]

[illegible] All are major components of intestinal gas except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Among all of the following which is the most characteristic feature regarding intestinal ischaemia
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible] diarrhoea

[illegible] All of the following protozoal infections produce diarrhoea in a patient of AIDS except
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

[illegible] Which is false regarding cholera
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

[illegible] In coeliac sprue which of the following is non-deficient in the body
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. Iron
- D. Serum albumin

[illegible] Hour-glass stomach is usually produced by
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible] anomaly
- D. [illegible]

[illegible] Bacillary dysentery can be differentiated from ulcerative colitis by
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

[illegible] Commonest site of carcinoma of the stomach is
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

[illegible] Which is not included in the list of hig[illegible]ate di[illegible]
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

171. **Commonest type of oral malignancy is**
   A [illegible]
   B [illegible]
   C [illegible]
   D Sq[illegible]

172. **Severe mucoid diarrhoea which is rich in electrolytes [illegible] arouse suspicion of**
   A [illegible]d syndrome
   B [illegible]
   C Z[illegible]ger-E[illegible] syndrome
   D [illegible]

173. **Burst abdomen commonly occurs on the**
   A 1st day
   B 2nd day
   C 3rd day
   D 7th day

174. **Which one of the following is not an ocular complication [illegible] ulcerative colitis**
   A [illegible]
   B Cataract
   C Scleromalacia perforans
   D Episcleritis

175. **Commonest cause of colonic obstruction is**
   A Hernia
   B Volvulus
   C Neoplasm
   D Adhesions

176. **Commonest site of carcinoid tumour is**
   A Stomach
   B Ileum
   C Appendix
   D Colon

177. **Which site of gastric carcinoma is easily overlooked by barium meal study**
   A Cardia
   B Lesser curvature
   C Body
   D Antrum

178. **One of the earliest manifestations of cystic fibrosis is**
   A Gram-negative sepsis
   B Malabsorption
   C Meconium ileus
   D Tetany

179. **The ideal time to give antacids in peptic ulcer disease is**
   A Just before meals
   B Immediately after meals
   C One hour after meals and at bedtime
   D With the meals

Which endocrine disorder is associated with exudative ascites

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

The single most important point which differentiates tropical sprue from coeliac sprue is

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

Major organ for the removal of gastrin is

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

Desire for defaecation is initiated by

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible] internal anal sphincter

Commonest cause of upper GI bleeding in an alcoholic is

A. [illegible] gastritis B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

Presence of diverticulosis is most commonly seen in

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

Diabetic diarrhoea may be encountered in the presence of

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

Which of the following primaries is uncommonly associated with bony metastasis

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

Characteristics of anorexia nervosa include all except

A. [illegible] B. Amenorrhea
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

189. **Which is not effective to eradicate *H. pylori***

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]azole
C. T[illegible]
D. [illegible]

190. **Commonest cause of duodenal haematoma is**

A. [illegible]a
B. Anticoagulant [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

191. **Carcinoid syndrome**

A. Is [illegible] cases
B. Produces [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

192. **Incidence of gastric carcinoid is increased in all except**

A. Achlorhydria
B. H[illegible]s [illegible]
C. M[illegible]
D. Pernicious anaemia

193. **Which is false regarding pernicious anaemia**

A. 9[illegible] have anti-parietal cell antibody
B. Gastric polyp is common
C. 60% have anti-intrinsic factor antibody
D. It is a common cause of ha[illegible] anaemia [illegible]

194. **All the drugs are given sometime in the treatment of carcinoid syndrome except**

A. β-adrenergic agonist
B. $H_1 + H_2$ receptor antagonist
C. Se[illegible] antagonist
D. Methylxanthine [illegible]

195. **Which of the following infections may produce features like cardiospasm**

A. Schistosomiasis
B. Trypanosomiasis
C. [illegible]s
D. Leishmaniasis

196. **Most reliable method of measuring steatorrhoea is**

A. [illegible]g test
B. D-xylose absorption test
C. Faecal fat estimation
D. [illegible]inal [illegible]

197. **Geographic tongue is ideally treated by**

A. Vitamin B-complex
B. Ir[illegible]
C. F[illegible]
D. None of the above

198. **Carcinoma of the large intestine is mostly found in**

A. Caecum
B. Sigmoid colon
C. [illegible]
D. Ascending colon

Ans [illegible] 191-A 192-C 193-D 194-A 195-B 196-[illegible] 197-D [illegible]

Whipple's triad is found in
- A. Somatostatinoma
- B. Insulinoma
- C. Carcinoid syndrome
- D. Glucagonoma

Botulism may be associated with all of the following except
- A. Diplopia
- B. Constipation
- C. Increased salivation
- D. Descending paralysis

Gluten-free diet is beneficial in
- A. Dermatitis herpetiformis
- B. [illegible]
- C. Psoriasis
- D. [illegible]

Pseudomembranous colitis is not produced by
- A. Chloramphenicol
- B. Ampicillin
- C. Clindamycin
- D. Streptomycin

Normally in health, the venous flow in abdominal superficial veins is
- A. Towards the umbilicus
- B. From below upwards
- C. Away from the umbilicus
- D. From above downwards

Anti-LKM$_1$ antibody (liver-kidney microsomes) are seen in infection with
- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. Hepatitis D
- D. Cytomegalovirus

Which is not a disorder of intestinal motility
- A. Irritable bowel syndrome
- B. Intestinal pseudo-obstruction
- C. [illegible] colitis
- D. Diverticulosis

The novel agent tegaserod is used in
- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Irritable bowel syndrome
- C. Crohn's disease
- D. Gastro-esophageal reflux disease

Mucosal immunity is mainly due to
- A. [illegible]
- B. IgA
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

A child having diarrhoea later complicated by appearance of rash and petechiae. The most probable diagnosis is
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

Ans: 199-B [illegible]-C 201-A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 206-B [illegible]

[illegible] A white [illegible] the throat may be due [illegible] except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Gluten-[illegible]duced enteropathy is strongly associated with

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] deficiency is commonly seen [illegible] Croh[illegible] disease

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Wh[illegible] true in fam[illegible]al polyp[illegible] co[illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Michaelis-Gutmann bodies are found in

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Anti-[illegible]aromyces cerevisiae antibody [illegible] is [illegible] present [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Saint's [illegible]ad is presence of gallstones, [illegible] hernia and

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Hype[illegible]tion [illegible] charac[illegible] of [illegible]

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

217. **Faecal assay of α_1-antitrypsin clinches the diagnosis of**
- A. Cirrhosis of liver
- B. Irritable bowel syndrome
- C. Protein-losing enteropathy
- D. Chronic pancreatitis

218. **Typhlitis may be associated with all except**
- A. Responds to medical treatment
- B. Common in neutropenic patients with acute leukaemia
- C. Having periumbilical tenderness
- D. Associated with bloody diarrhoea

219. **Among the gastrointestinal peptides, bombesin is**
- A. Peptide YY
- B. Vasoactive intestinal peptide
- C. Neuropeptide Y
- D. Gastric inhibitory peptide

220. **Which is true regarding Vincent's angina**
- A. Superficial ulcers in mouth
- B. May be complicated by angina pectoris
- C. Hiatus hernia may be associated with
- D. Gum is the principal site of affection

221. **Large gastric folds are seen in all except**
- A. Menetrier's disease
- B. Chronic H. pylori infection
- C. Sarcoidosis
- D. Gastric malignancy

222. **Barry J Marshall and Robin Warren received Nobel Prize for discovery of *H. pylori* in the year**
- A. 1982
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. 2005

223. **Constipation may develop from all except**
- A. Clonidine
- B. Cholestyramine
- C. [illegible]
- D. Calcium channel blockers

224. **'Puddle sign' detects small amount of free fluid in peritoneal cavity which may be as low as**
- A. 10 mL
- B. 120 mL
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

Ans. 217-C 218-C 219-C 220-D 221-B 222-D 223-C 224-B

Regarding solitary rectal ulcer syndrome (SRUS), which of the following is false

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. Rectal bleeding and tenesmus are common
D. [illegible]

Which is not a recognized complication of ulcerative colitis

A. [illegible]
B. Pyoderma gangrenosum
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Which of the following does not produce secretory diarrhoea

A. Hyperparathyroidism
B. Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid gland
C. Carcinoid syndrome
D. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

2. HEPATOBILIARY & PANCREATIC DISORDERS

1. Which one of the following originates from non-[illegible] islet cell tumour of pancreas
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

2. Classical triad in carcinoid syndrome is
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

3. The valvular heart disease common in carcinoid syndrome is
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible] incompetence
   - D. Aor[illegible]

4. All are examples of APUDomas except
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. Phaeo[illegible]
   - D. Medullary [illegible] thyroid gland

5. Carcinoid syndrome is commonly produced when the site of primary tumour is present in
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

6. Octreotide can be used in all except
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

7. Necrolytic migratory erythema is a feature of
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

[illegible]

8. **Which is not included in the classical triad of chronic pancreatitis**
   A. Diabetes [illegible]
   B. A[illegible]
   C. [illegible] calcification
   D. Steat[illegible]

9. **Acute pancreatitis may be caused by**
   A. M[illegible]
   B. Prop[illegible]
   C. *Legionella pneumo[illegible]*
   D. Thiaz[illegible]

10. **Elevation in 5-HIAA (hydroxyindoleacetic acid) in urine is found in all except**
    A. Carcinoid syndrome
    B. Coeliac sprue
    C. Whipple's disease
    D. Systemic mast[illegible]s

11. **Which of the pancreatic islet cells synthesize glucagon**
    A. Alpha
    B. Beta
    C. Non-beta
    D. Delta

12. **Which is not a cause of hyperamylasaemia**
    A. Renal insufficiency
    B. Burns
    C. Acute intermittent porphyria
    D. Pseudopancreatic [illegible]

13. **Acute pancreatitis may eventually lead to all of the following except**
    A. Acute lung injury
    B. Fulminant hepatocellular failure
    C. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
    D. Renal failure

14. **Bentiromide test diagnoses**
    A. Pancreatic ductal [illegible]
    B. E[illegible] pancreatic function
    C. Pancreatic carcinoma
    D. E[illegible] pancreatic function

15. **All are recognised complications of acute pancreatitis except**
    A. [illegible]
    B. Pancreatic p[illegible]
    C. [illegible]
    D. [illegible]

16. **Commonest type of pancreatic carc[illegible] is**
    A. [illegible]
    B. [illegible] carcinoma
    C. [illegible]
    D. M[illegible]

Ans 8-B 9-[illegible] 10-C 11-[illegible] 12-C 13-[illegible] 14-[illegible] 15-[illegible] 16-[illegible]

Which is false according to Ranson/Imrie criteria in acute pancreatitis for adversely affecting survival on admission

[illegible]

Acute pancreatitis is not associated with

[illegible]

[illegible] include all except

[illegible]

Which clotting factor retains its activity in hepatocellular disorder

B. VIII

[illegible]

Which one of the following is not a space occupying disease of liver

[illegible]

Commonest cause of pancreatic calcification is

[illegible]

Hyperamylasaemia may be caused by all except

[illegible]

Which is a predisposing factor for the development of pancreatic carcinoma

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

26. Commonest cause of chronic relapsing pancreatitis is
A. Trauma
B. Gallstones
C. Alcohol abuse
D. Infection

27. Venous prominence present at the upper abdomen with direction of flow towards pelvis suggests
A. [illegible] vena caval obstruction
B. [illegible]
C. Superior vena caval obstruction
D. Hepatic vein thrombosis

28. All of the following produce pancreatic calcification except
A. [illegible]
B. A[illegible]
C. Protein-energy malnutrition
D. Ins[illegible]

29. Which is not a feature of 'pancreatic cholera'
A. Watery diarrhoea
B. Hypokalaemia
C. Hyperglycaemia
D. Hyp[illegible]

30. The best single diagnostic test for cystic fibrosis is
A. Quantitative pilocarpine iontophoresis test
B. Serum amylase
C. Serum lipase
D. Quantitative faecal fat estimation

31. Which bile acid is virtually absent in advanced cirrhosis of liver
A. Deoxycholic acid
B. Chenodeoxycholic acid
C. Lithocholic acid
D. Cholic acid

32. Zieve's syndrome in alcoholic cirrhosis includes pain abdomen and haemolytic anaemia; the other component is
A. Hyperlipidaemia
B. Hyper[illegible]caemia
C. Hypergastrinaemia
D. Hype[illegible]

33. Which is the most sensitive and test of choice in diagnosing cystic duct obstruction, i.e., acute cholecystitis
A. Ultrasonography
B. CT scan
C. ERCP
D. HIDA scan

Ans 26-[illegible] 27-C 28 [illegible]

34. **Serum alkaline phosphatase level may be increased in all except**

A. [illegible]sis
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]tasis in liver
D. [illegible]

35. **A patient is having isolated elevation of serum alkaline phosphatase. The next test to be performed is**

A. [illegible]er
B. [illegible] transpeptidase [illegible]
C. [illegible] electrophoresis
D. [illegible]n

36. **Severe kwashiorkor may have hepatic lesion in the form of**

A. Fatty infiltration
B. [illegible]
C. Hepatitis-like picture
D. Hepatic [illegible]

37. **Oral contraceptive pills may have hepatic lesion in the form of**

A. [illegible] hepatitis
B. [illegible]
C. Benign adenomas in liver
D. [illegible]-Chiari syndrome

38. **High transaminase level may be found in all except**

A. Acute viral hepatitis
B. [illegible]
C. Right-sided heart failure
D. [illegible]

39. **The major immunoglobulin in primary biliary cirrhosis is**

A. IgM
B. IgA
C. IgG
D. IgD

40. **Which one of the following is false regarding type B hepatitis serology**

A. Persistence of [illegible]Ag> [illegible]
B. HbeAg implies high infectivity
C. Anti-[illegible]s appears to reflect immunity
D. IgG anti-HBc indicates [illegible]

41. **Secretin is produced in largest quantities in**

A. [illegible]
B. St[illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

42. **Pruritus associated with cholestasis is mostly seen**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Ans. 34 D [illegible] B [illegible] A 40 D 41 C 42 [illegible]

43. **Which of the following is not associated with leucocytosis**
A. Toxic hepatitis
B. Acute viral hepatitis
C. Weil's disease
D. Amoebic liver abscess

44. **Hepatic rub may be found in**
A. Haemangioma of liver
B. Hepatic neoplasm
C. Acute viral hepatitis
D. Pyogenic liver abscess

45. **Vitamin K absorption in dependent on**
A. HCl
B. Bile salts
C. Bilirubin
D. Succus entericus

46. **The best way to diagnose Gilbert's syndrome is**
A. Testing for red blood cell survival
B. Liver biopsy
C. Bromsulphalein (BSP) excretion test
D. 48 hours fasting with only 300 cal/day

47. **Differential diagnosis of jaundice includes all except**
A. Argyria
B. Carotenaemia
C. Atabrine toxicity
D. Diffuse xanthomatosis

48. **The presence of hepatic bruit over the liver suggests**
A. Recent liver biopsy
B. Perihepatitis
C. Hepatoma
D. Portal hypertension

49. **Predominant unconjugated hyperbilirubinaemia in seen in all except**
A. Shunt hyperbilirubinaemia
B. Dubin Johnson syndrome
C. Gilbert's syndrome
D. Crigler-Najjar syndrome

50. **Cholestasis is the retention of all substances in the blood except**
A. Triglycerides
B. Bile salts
C. Vitamin D
D. Cholesterol

51. **Bedside diagnosis of obstructive jaundice includes all except**
A. Generalised pruritus
B. Palpable gall bladder
C. [illegible]
D. Xanthelasma

52. **Characteristic of hepatic pre-coma is**
A. [illegible]
B. Flaccid muscles
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Ans. 43-B 44-[illegible] 45-B 46-D 47-A 48-C 49-B 50-[illegible] 51-[illegible] 52-D

5[illegible] Leptospirosis can be diagnosed during the 1st week of illness by

A [illegible]
B [illegible]
C [illegible]
D [illegible] test

54 All of the following are present in hepatic coma except

A [illegible]
B [illegible]
C [illegible]
D [illegible]

5[illegible] Commonest form of hepatic tuberculosis is

A [illegible]
B [illegible]
C [illegible]
D [illegible]

5[illegible] The earliest and most common metabolic abnormality in hepatic encephalopathy is

A [illegible]ratory a[illegible]
B Metab[illegible] alka[illegible]
C Re[illegible]ratory ac[illegible]
D [illegible]eta[illegible] a[illegible]

57 Which of the following surgeries is related to severe hepato-cellular dysfunction

A [illegible]tomy
B [illegible] by-pass
C Py[illegible]r[illegible]plasty
D [illegible]astr[illegible] by-pass

5[illegible] Which of the clotting factors is not produced in the liver

A. I[illegible]
B [illegible]
C [illegible]
D [illegible]

5[illegible] Which of the following drugs is not associated with cholest[illegible]

A [illegible]
B [illegible]ide
C [illegible]zine
D [illegible]

[illegible] Which of the following infections commonly produces hepatic granuloma

A [illegible]
B [illegible]
C [illegible]
D [illegible]

[illegible] Which is not true so far as definition of cirrhosis of liver is concerned

A [illegible]
B [illegible]
C [illegible]
D [illegible]

62. **What is true about Weil's disease**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. Liver biopsy is diagnostic
D. [illegible]

63. **Spider naevi**
A. Are pathognomonic of portal hypertension
B. May be seen in some healthy people
C. Often seen in first trimester of pregnancy
D. [illegible]

64. **Chronic active hepatitis may have all the following features except**
A. Amenorrhoea
B. Arthralgia
C. Jaundice
D. Haem[illegible]

65. **Following cardiac surgery of which valve operation is most likely to develop jaundice**
A. Mitral valve
B. Tricuspid valve
C. Aortic valve
D. Pulmonary valve

66. **Among the undermentioned liver function tests, which one is least likely to be impaired during normal pregnancy**
A. Serum albumin
B. Serum transaminases
C. Serum cholesterol
D. Serum bilirubin

67. **Congenital hepatic fibrosis may be associated with**
A. Atrial septal defect
B. Medullary sponge kidney
C. Retroperitoneal fibrosis
D. Endocardial fibroelastosis

68. **Which is true in halothane-induced hepatitis**
A. Males are commonly susceptible
B. Splenomegaly
C. Marked cholestasis
D. Peripheral eosinophilia

69. **The prostaglandins are**
A. Proteins
B. Enzymes
C. Polysaccharides
D. Fatty acids

Ans 62-D 63-B 64-D 65-A 66-B 67-B 68-D 69-[illegible]

[illegible] Hyper[illegible] is not associated with
A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

[illegible] Which [illegible] best photodecomposition of bilirubin
A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

[illegible] The most sensitive test which detects hepatic involvement in congestive cardiac failure is
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] The principal lipid contents of human bile are all except
A. Free fatty [illegible] B. Conjugated [illegible]
C. Cholesterol [illegible] D. Lecithin [illegible]

74 Fatty liver may be produced by
A. [illegible] B. Oral contraceptives
C. A[illegible] D. Tetracycline

[illegible] Commonest microorganism responsible for cholangitis is
A. E. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

[illegible] Commonest malignant tumour of gall bladder is
A. [illegible] B. Adenocarcinoma
C. [illegible] D. Sarcoma

[illegible] Cholangiocarcinoma may be associated with
A. [illegible] B. Ulcerative [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

[illegible] Reye's syndrome may be associated with all except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible] factor

Ans: [illegible] 73-C [illegible] 74-D 75-A 76-[illegible] 77-[illegible] 78-[illegible]

Which is true regarding rapidly shrinking liver in fulminant hepatic failure
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. A [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

In complete biliary obstruction urinary urobilinogen is
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

Which is false regarding Reye's syndrome
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible] disease

All are recognised complications of acute viral hepatitis except
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

Serum-ascites albumin gradient (SAAG) is > 1.1 g/dL in all except
- A. [illegible]
- B. Congestive cardiac failure
- C. [illegible]
- D. Fulminant hepatic failure

All of the following may be associated with hypoglobulinaemia except
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

All of the following are features of hepatocellular failure except
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

All are associated [illegible] low [illegible] level except
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

All of the following may be the aetiology of Budd-Chiari syndrome except

A. [illegible] hepat[illegible]
B. Ant ph[illegible] syndrome
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]oma

Serum of patient contains only anti-HBs; he is

A. [illegible] B virus
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] of H[illegible]
D. [illegible]

All of the following may produce hepatic granuloma except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Minimal free fluid in the abdomen required to be diagnosed by ultrasonography is

A. [illegible] mL
B. [illegible]0 mL
C. [illegible] mL
D. [illegible] mL

Which one is false in hepato-renal syndrome

A. Slow-onset [illegible] in [illegible] liver disease
B. [illegible] concentration > 10 mE[illegible]dL
C. [illegible] plasma os[illegible]ty ratio > 1[illegible]
D. [illegible] to plasma creatinine ratio >30

Which one of the following is false in mesenteric cyst

A. [illegible] freely at right angles to the [illegible] of the mesentery
B. A w[illegible] defined cyst[illegible] swelling in abdomen
C. Positive 'puddle sign'
D. Positive fluid thr[illegible]

Non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis may be associated with

A. Oral contraceptives
B. Chron[illegible] arsen[illegible] ingestion
C. [illegible]s
D. [illegible]

All are causes of chylous as[illegible] exc[illegible]

A. Intra-[illegible] malignancy
B. Thrombosis of mesen[illegible]
C. Tub[illegible]s
D. [illegible]s

Ans. [illegible]7 A [illegible] D [illegible]9-A 9[illegible] B 91 B [illegible]2-[illegible] 93-B [illegible]4-B

95. **Primary biliary cirrhosis may be associated with all except**
A. [illegible]'s disease
B. CREST syndrome
C. Renal tubular acidosis
D. Autoimmune thyroiditis

96. **Minimal fluid required to have classical shifting dullness in ascites is**
A. 100-200 mL
B. 250-500 mL
C. 500-1000 mL
D. More than 1 litre

97. **Hepatitis-like feature may be seen in therapy with all except**
A. Atorvastatin
B. Ketoconazole
C. [illegible]
D. Zidovudine

98. **Example of transudative ascites is**
A. Malignant peritonitis
B. Budd-Chiari syndrome
C. Cirrhosis of liver
D. Chylous ascites

99. **Chronicity in hepatitis C virus infection is**
A. 10%
B. 30%
C. 50%
D. 85%

100. **In gall bladder disease, plain abdominal X-ray may diagnose all except**
A. Limey bile
B. Acalculous cholecystitis
C. Porcelain gall bladder
D. Emphysematous cholecystitis

101. **All of the following may present as latent jaundice except**
A. Pernicious anaemia
B. Acute pancreatitis
C. Pyloric stenosis
D. Acute myocardial infarction

102. **Acalculous cholecystitis may be precipitated by all except**
A. Vasculitis
B. Torsion of the gall bladder
C. Diabetes mellitus
D. Cholelithiasis

103. **Normal portal venous pressure is**
A. < 5 mm Hg
B. > 12 mm Hg
C. 5-7 mm Hg
D. 7-10 mm Hg

104. **Endoscopic retrograde cholagiopancreatography (ERCP) has all the advantages except**
A. Best visualisation of cystic duct
B. Endoscopic sphincterotomy and stone removal
C. Biliary manometry
D. Bile or pancreatic cytology

Ans 95-A 96-C 97-A 98-C 99-C 100-B 101-C 102-D 103-D 104-A

105. All of the following produce deep jaundice except

A. Gall stones
B. Recurrent cholestasis of pregnancy
C. Carcinoma of the head of pancreas
D. Sclerosing cholangitis

106. Cigarette smoking may predispose to all except

A. Hepatocellular carcinoma
B. [illegible]
C. Cholangiocarcinoma
D. Carcinoma of pancreas

107. Which is not an extrahepatic manifestation of hepatitis B virus infection

A. Polymyalgia rheumatica
B. Essential mixed cryoglobulinemia
C. Guillain Barré syndrome
D. Erythema nodosum

108. Which one is false in granulomatous hepatitis

A. Mild firm hepatomegaly
B. Jaundice
C. Sarcoidosis may be an etiology
D. Liver biopsy is diagnostic

109. All are metabolic causes of cirrhosis of liver except

A. Type IV glycogenosis
B. Galactosaemia
C. Homocystinuria
D. Wilson's disease

110. Acutely tender liver is found in all except

A. Congestive cardiac failure
B. Amoebic liver abscess
C. Carcinoma of liver
D. Haemangioma of liver

111. Amoebic typhlitis is the inflammation of

A. [illegible]
B. Hepatic flexure of large intestine
C. Sigmoido-rectal junction
D. Caecum

112. Secondary carcinoma of liver should not have

A. Hepatomegaly
B. Splenomegaly
C. Jaundice
D. Knobby liver

113. Commonest cause of portal hypertension is

A. Acute viral hepatitis
B. Chronic active hepatitis
C. Cirrhosis of liver
D. Carcinoma of liver

Ans 105-A 106-C 107-D 108-B 109-C 110-D 111-D 112-B 113-C

114. **Treatment modalites of Wilson's disease include all except**
   - A. Tetrathiomolybdate
   - B. Penicillamine
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Elemental zinc

115. **Most consistent clinical finding in haemochromatosis is**
   - A. Increased skin pigmentation
   - B. Hepatomegaly
   - C. Arthropathy
   - D. Hypogonadism

116. **Rapid diminution in the size of liver is seen in**
   - A. Cholangio-hepatitis
   - B. Fulminant hepatic failure
   - C. Carcinoma of liver
   - D. Acute alcoholic hepatitis

117. **The Kayser-Fleischer ring is**
   - A. Broader laterally and medially
   - B. The inferior pole of cornea is first affected
   - C. Copper deposition in Descemet's membrane
   - D. Hampers vision

118. **Definitive test for diagnosis of haemochromatosis is**
   - A. Plasma iron >300 μg/dL
   - B. Liver biopsy
   - C. TIBC<200 μg/dL
   - D. Hepatic iron index >1.5

119. **Superficial venous flow in portal hypertension is**
   - A. Away from the umbilicus
   - B. Below upwards
   - C. Towards umbilicus
   - D. Above downwards

120. **Which is false regarding haemochromatosis**
   - A. Pancreatic iron deposition leads to diabetes
   - B. Most common cardiac manifestation is congestive heart failure
   - C. Melanin and iron deposition gives rise to bronzing of skin
   - D. Hypogonadism results from iron deposition in testis

121. **Commonest cause of post-transfusion hepatitis is**
   - A. Hepatitis B
   - B. Hepatitis C
   - C. Hepatitis D
   - D. Hepatitis E

122. **Kayser-Fleischer like ring is found in all except**
   - A. Cryptogenic cirrhosis
   - B. Chronic active hepatitis
   - C. Prolonged cholestasis
   - D. Chronic biliary cirrhosis

123. **Commonest hepatic lesion in haemochromatosis is**
   - A. Fatty liver
   - B. Macronodular cirrhosis
   - C. Micronodular cirrhosis
   - D. [illegible]

Ans 114-C 115-B 116-B 117-C 118-B 119-A 120-D 121-B 122-B 123-B

124. All are characteristic features of Wilson's disease except
A. [illegible]
B. Sensory loss
C. [illegible]
D. Slurred speech

125. Streptokinase is now-a-days tried in the treatment of
A. [illegible]
B. Haemangioma of liver
C. [illegible] liver
D. Budd-Chiari syndrome

126. Corticosteroid may be given in
A. [illegible]
B. Acute viral hepatitis
C. [illegible] hepatitis
D. Copper sulphate poisoning

127. Absolute contraindication for liver biopsy is
A. [illegible]
B. Cholestasis
C. [illegible]oma of liver
D. Amoebic liver abscess

128. Which one of the following is false regarding primary biliary cirrhosis
A. Female preponderance
B. Starts with pruritus
C. Moderate to severe jaundice
D. Clubbing

129. Most common cause of fulminant hepatic failure is
A. Chronic active hepatitis
B. Alcoholic hepatitis
C. Drug-induced hepatitis
D. Acute viral hepatitis

130. All of the following may develop into chronic active hepatitis except
A. Methyldopa
B. Captopril
C. [illegible]
D. Oxyphenisatin

131. Which is true regarding pre-sinusoidal portal hypertension
A. Blocked hepatic vein
B. Raised wedged hepatic venous pressure
C. Congenital hepatic fibrosis is an example
D. Commonest cause of portal hypertension

132. Congestive gastropathy in portal hypertension is best treated by
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Ans 124-B 125-D 126-A 127-C 128-[illegible] 129-D 130-[illegible] 131-C 132-[illegible]

133 **Which is not true in lupoid hepatitis**
A. Cushingoid face
B. Associated with other autoimmune diseases
C. High risk of developing into hepatoma
D. ANF is positive in majority

134 **Which is false regarding Gaucher's disease**
A. Pre-malignant
B. Hepatosplenomegaly
C. High serum acid phosphatase level
D. Elevated serum angiotensin-converting enzyme

135 **Which indicates chronicity in hepatitis B virus infection**
A. HBeAg
B. Anti-HBs
C. DNA polymerase
D. IgG anti-HBc

136 **Commonest cause of jaundice in pregnancy is**
A. Toxaemia of pregnancy
B. Acute fatty liver of pregnancy
C. Acute viral hepatitis
D. Use of hepatotoxic drugs

137 **Acute viral hepatitis may develop from all of the following except**
A. Yellow fever
B. Herpes zoster virus
C. Infectious mononucleosis
D. Cytomegalovirus

138 **Commonest cause of hepatoma is**
A. α-1-antitrypsin deficiency
B. Haemochromatosis
C. Alcohol
D. Cirrhosis of liver

139 **Tumour of liver found predominantly in females is**
A. Adenoma
B. Hepatocellular carcinoma
C. Angiosarcoma
D. Hepatoblastoma

140 **All of the following are prognostic factors in acute pancreatitis except**
A. Hyperamylasaemia
B. Hypoalbuminaemia
C. Hyperglycaemia
D. Hypocalcaemia

141 **Commonest organism causing pyogenic liver abscess is**
A. Anaerobes
B. Staphylococcus
C. *Streptococcus faecalis*
D. *E. coli*

Ans 133-C 134-A 135-D 136-C 137-B 138-D 139-A 140-A 141-D

142. **Mallory hyaline is absent in**
   A. [illegible]
   B. Alcoholic hepatitis
   C. Amiodarone induced hepatitis
   D. [illegible]

143. **Which is false in Caroll's disease**
   A. Segmental dilatation of intrahepatic bile ducts
   B. Familial
   C. Congenital hepatic fibrosis may be associated with
   D. Cholangiocarcinoma may be a complication

144. **Most common benign tumour of liver is**
   A. Focal nodular hyperplasia
   B. Adenomas
   C. Haemangiomas
   D. Nodular regenerative hyperplasia

145. **Weil's disease is associated with**
   A. Jaundice in all
   B. Severe muscle pain
   C. Absence of renal involvement
   D. Leucopenia with lymphocytosis

146. **Calcification of spleen is seen in**
   A. Tropical splenomegaly syndrome
   B. Thalassemia
   C. Malarial spleen
   D. Hydatid cyst

147. **In HBV infection, which serological maker is present in the 'window period' as an evidence of recent HBV infection**
   A. HBsAg
   B. IgG anti-HBc
   C. IgM anti-HBc
   D. HBV DNA

148. **Regarding non-alcoholic steato-hepatosis (NASH), all are true except**
   A. Occasionally progresses to cirrhosis and liver failure
   B. Typically occurs in overweight, diabetic, hyperlipidemic subjects
   C. Jejunoileal by-pass may be an aetiology
   D. [illegible]

149. **Acute pancreatitis is caused by all except**
   A. Hypertriglyceridemia
   B. ACE inhibitors
   C. Hypocalcaemia
   D. Blunt trauma

Ans: 142-A 143-[illegible] 144-C 145-B 146-D 147-C 148-D 149-C

150. **Commonest type of hepatitis epidemic in India is**
   A. Hepatitis A
   B. Hepatitis [illegible]
   C. Hepatitis C
   D. Hepatitis [illegible]

151. **In acute infection with HBV, first thing to appear or rise in blood is**
   A. HbsAg
   B. Anti-H[illegible]
   C. [illegible]
   D. Bilirubin

152. **Which reflects the best prognostic parameter of hepatocellular function**
   A. [illegible]GPT
   B. Alkaline phosphatase
   C. Serum bilirubin
   D. Prothrombin time

153. **The presenting feature of non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis is**
   A. Upper GI bleeding
   B. Ascites
   C. Hepatocellular failure
   D. Hepatomegaly

154. **Continued infectivity in HBV infection is diagnosed by**
   A. IgM anti-HBc
   B. HBsAg
   C. HBV DNA
   D. Anti-H[illegible]

155. **Most common cause of Budd-Chiari syndrome is**
   A. Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria
   B. Oral contraceptives
   C. Valve in hepatic veins
   D. Hepatoma

156. **All are associated with raised serum amylase except**
   A. Diabetic ketoacidosis
   B. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
   C. Bleeding peptic ulcer
   D. Peritonitis

157. **Which vitamin deficiency occurs in obstructive jaundice**
   A. Folic acid
   B. Vitamin A
   C. Vitamin C
   D. Vitamin [illegible]

158. **Which is false regarding acrodermatitis enteropathica**
   A. [illegible]amating skin [illegible]
   B. S[illegible]oea
   C. Zinc deficiency
   D. A[illegible]h [illegible] mic [illegible]rp[illegible]

Ans 150-D 151-A 152-D 153-A 154-[illegible] 155-C 156-[illegible] 157-[illegible] 158-D

In acute HBV infection, spherical Dane particle has the size of

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. 2[illegible]-nm
D. [illegible]

α-fetoprotein is found in all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Presence of caput medusae denies the diagnosis of

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Morphine is virtually contraindicated in

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Acute [illegible]

Example of calcivirus is

A. [illegible] A [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Medical dissolution of gallstones is done by all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Non-alcoholic steato-hepatosis (NASH) may be produced by all except

A. [illegible]
B. A[illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Hepato-pulmonary syndrome is manifested by all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Minimal hepatic encephalopathy is classically diagnosed by

A. [illegible]
B. EEG
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

168. **Mid-zonal necrosis of liver is caused by**
   - A. [illegible] p[illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible] fever
   - D. [illegible]

169. **Predominant unconjugated bilirubin in seen in all except**
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. R[illegible]
   - C. [illegible]e e[illegible]
   - D. B[illegible]

170. **Pancreatic exocrine insufficiency happens to begin when**
   - A. 4[illegible] of pa[illegible]
   - B. 6[illegible]
   - C. 15[illegible] pancreas is lost
   - D. 9[illegible]

171. **Pregnancy predisposes to all except**
   - A. [illegible] hepatic failure
   - B. C[illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

172. **Portal hypertension associated with soft liver suggests**
   - A. [illegible]-Chiari syndrome
   - B. Extrahep[illegible]
   - C. Non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis
   - D. Cirrhosis of liver

173. **Splenic dullness can be percussed by all except**
   - A. Castell's method
   - B. Nixon's method
   - C. [illegible]'s method
   - D. Barkun's [illegible] Traube's space percussion

174. **'Sago spleen' is found in**
   - A. Chronic myeloid leukaemia
   - B. Fe[illegible]
   - C. Chronic active hepatitis
   - D. F[illegible]al [illegible]s

175. **Fatty liver is not characteristic of**
   - A. [illegible] childhood cirrhosis
   - B. R[illegible] syndrome
   - C. [illegible]-calorie malnutrition
   - D. T[illegible] parentera[illegible]

176. **Which is not an indication of liver transplantation**
   - A. Hereditary oxal[illegible]
   - B. T[illegible]
   - C. Haemangioma of liver
   - D. [illegible]

177. **Which is the most sensitive test to diagnose hepato-pulmonary syndrome**
   - A. CT [illegible] of [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]-enhanced echocardiography
   - C. [illegible] scan of [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

Ans. 168-C 169-B 170-D 171-[illegible] 172-B 173-C 174-[illegible] 175-A 176-[illegible] 177-[illegible]

[illegible] Lardaceous spleen is seen in

A. Chronic myeloid leukemia
B. Chronic kala-azar
C. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
D. Diffuse amyloidosis

[illegible] Autoimmune pancreatitis is synonymous with all except

A. [illegible] pancreatitis
B. [illegible]
C. Hereditary pancreatitis
D. Sclerosing pancreatitis

[illegible] All are 'medical causes of acute abdomen' except

A. Acute pneumonia
B. Sickle cell anaemia
C. Acute myocardial infarction
D. Lead poisoning

[illegible] Hepatic granuloma may develop from

A. Allopurinol
B. R[illegible]e
C. Valproic acid
D. [illegible]phen[illegible]

[illegible] Which of the following is false regarding autoimmune hepatitis

A. Hypergammaglobulinaemia is common
B. AST and ALT levels fluctuate between 100–1200 units
C. Very high bilirubin level
D. Hypoalbuminaemia in very active disease

[illegible] Which is not an 'absolute' contraindication in hepatic transplantation

A. Untreated sepsis
B. AIDS
C. Renal failure
D. Active alcohol intake

[illegible] Sclerosing cholangitis may be associated with all except

A. Pseudotumour of the orbit
B. Fibrosis of the lung
C. [illegible]
D. Riedel's struma

3. CARDIOLOGY

1. **Pericardial rub is best audible in all except**
   A. By pressing the chest piece of stethoscope
   B. After holding the breath
   C. On the left side of lower sternum
   D. In lying down position

2. **Slow rising pulse is a feature of**
   A. Endotoxic shock
   B. AS
   C. MS
   D. Constrictive pericarditis

3. **Pulsus alternans is produced by**
   A. Pericardial effusion
   B. Left-sided heart failure
   C. Chronic obstructive airway disease
   D. Pulmonary thromboembolism

4. **Central cyanosis is not found in**
   A. Acute pulmonary oedema
   B. Fallot's tetralogy
   C. Left-to-right shunt
   D. Transposition of great vessels

5. **Which is not a cause of sinus bradycardia**
   A. Myxoedema
   B. Complete heart block
   C. Hypothermia
   D. Obstructive jaundice

6. **Regrading neck venous pulsation which is false**
   A. Undulating
   B. Better felt than seen
   C. Becomes prominent on lying down
   D. There are two negative waves

7. **Unilateral clubbing is found in all except**
   A. Presubclavian coarctation of aorta
   B. Aneurysm of subclavian artery
   C. Arteriovenous fistula of brachial vessels
   D. Takayasu's disease

Ans 1-D 2-B 3-B 4-C 5-B 6-B 7-D

8. **Water-hammer pulse is present when pulse pressure is at least above**

A. [illegible]
B. 80 mm Hg
C. 40 mm Hg
D. [illegible] mm Hg

9. **All are cardiovascular features of severe anaemia except**

A. Water hammer pulse
B. Tapping apex
C. Cardiomegaly
D. [illegible] over the [illegible] area

10. **Radio-femoral delay is a feature of all except**

A. Aortoarteritis
B. Coarctation of aorta
C. [illegible] of aorta
D. Atherosclerosis of aorta

11. **Giant a-wave in neck vein is seen in**

A. Left [illegible] ma
B. Constrictive pericarditis
C. Pulmonary hypertension
D. Atrial fibrillation

12. **Clubbing in not a feature of**

A. Fallot's tetralogy
B. Left atrial myxoma
C. Right-to-left shunt
D. Acute bacterial endocarditis

13. **Left parasternal heave is diagnostic of**

A. Left ventricular hypertrophy
B. Right atrial hypertrophy
C. Right ventricular hypertrophy
D. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

14. **Pulsus bisferiens is found in**

A. Combined AS and AI
B. Combined MS and [illegible]
C. [illegible] and MI
D. Combined MS and MI

15. **v-wave in JVP becomes prominent in**

A. [illegible]
B. Cardiac tamponade
C. [illegible] tachycardia
D. Right atrial myxoma

16. **Which is false regrading oedema in congestive cardiac failure**

A. [illegible] in the [illegible]
B. Starts in the dependent part
C. [illegible] oedema
D. [illegible] in non [illegible]

Ans: 8-D 9-B 10-C 11-C 12-D 13-C 14-A 15 A 16-A

17. **Which does not produce regularly irregular pulse**
A. 3rd degree heart block
B. Atrial fibrillation
C. Extrasystoles
D. Sinus arrhythmia

18. **Sudden death may occur in**
A. AS
B. ASD
C. [illegible]
D. PDA

19. **Digitalis toxicity is associated with all except**
A. [illegible] block
B. Ventricular bigeminy
C. Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia with block
D. Mobitz type II block

20. **The sound best audible by bell of stethoscope is**
A. S
B. Venous hum
C. Ejection click
D. Opening snap

21. **Long tubular heart in X-ray chest is found in all except**
A. [illegible]
B. Addison's disease
C. Emphysema
D. Sheehan's syndrome

22. **Electrical alternans in ECG is seen in**
A. Pericardial effusion
B. Left ventricular failure
C. Digitalis toxicity
D. Wenckebach block

23. **Ideally, the connecting tube of stethoscope should be**
A. 8 inch long
B. 12 inch long
C. 1[illegible] inch long
D. 22 inch long

24. **RBBB with left axis deviation in ECG is characteristically seen in**
A. VSD
B. Ostium primum ASD
C. PDA
D. Fallot's tetralogy

25. **Sphygmomanometer cannot diagnose**
A. Pulsus paradoxus
B. Pulsus alternans
C. Water-hammer pulse
D. Pulsus bisferiens

26. **Short PR interval in ECG is characteristic of**
A. Rheumatic carditis
B. Digitalis toxicity
C. WPW syndrome
D. Ischaemic heart disease (IHD)

Ans 17-B 18-A 19-D 20-[illegible] 21-A 22-A 23-B 24-[illegible] 25-D 26-C

27. Stethoscope was invented by

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

28. U wave in ECG is characteristically found in

A. Hyperkalaemia
B. Hyp[illegible]aemia
C. [illegible]aemia
D. Hypokalaemia

29. All of the following produce systemic hypertension except

A. Polycystic kidney disease
B. Phaeo[illegible]a
C. Addison's disease
D. Conn's syndrome

30. Classical JVP finding in cardiac tamponade is

A. [illegible]ent a-wave
B. Prominent x descent
C. [illegible]ent y-descent
D. Small v wave

31. Left atrial failure is featured by all except

A. Dependent oedema
B. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea
C. Fine crepitations at lung bases
D. Gallop rhythm

32. All are bedside differential diagnosis of MS except

A. Carey Coombs murmur
B. Left atrial myxoma
C. Austin Flint murmur
D. Mitral valve prolapse syndrome

33. The least common complication of MS is

A. Cerebral thrombosis
B. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
C. Pulmonary hypertension
D. Atrial fibrillation

34. Clinically, severity of MS is best assessed by

A. [illegible]c shock
B. Proximity of S_2 – opening snap gap
C. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea (PND)
D. Shorter duration of mid-diastolic murmur

35. Opening snap is

A. Low-pitched
B. Best heard with the bell of stethoscope
C. Best heard in standing position
D. Present in late diastole

Ans: 27-A 28-[illegible] 29-C 30-B 31-A 32-D 33-[illegible] 34-B 35-C

Haemoptysis may be found in

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

All are features of acute attack of PND except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Which chamber of heart fails first in MS

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Left ventricle

Which is false regarding juvenile mitral stenosis

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible] below 20 years
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible] valve calcification is [illegible]

In critical MS, the mitral valve orifice is

A. [illegible]
B. < 4 cm
C. [illegible]
D. < 1 cm²

Malar flush is found in all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] syndrome
D. [illegible]

All of the following are causes of intermittent claudication except

A. Leriche's syndrome
B. Lumbar canal stenosis
C. Peripheral neuropathy
D. Buerger's disease

Indications for closed mitral valvotomy include all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Roth spot is found in all except

A. [illegible]
B. Acute leukemia
C. [illegible]
D. Subacute bacterial endocarditis

Hill's sign is diagnostic of

A. [illegible]
B. MS
C. [illegible]
D. MR

Ans: [illegible]

46. **Which of the following gives rise to heaving apex beat**

A. MS B. MR
C. AS D. AI

47. **Concentric left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) is usually found in**

A. Ischaemic heart disease B. Cardiomyopathy
C. Coarctation of aorta D. Severe anaemia

48. **Mental retardation, squint, idiopathic hypercalcaemia may be associated with 'stenosis' of**

A. Pulmonary valve B. Mitral valve
C. Aortic valve D. Tricuspid valve

49. **Which of the following does not produce continuous murmur**

A. Peripheral pulmonary stenosis
B. Ruptured sinus of Valsalva
C. Aortopulmonary window
D. Pulmonary arterio-venous fistula

50. **Elfin facies (pointed chin; cupid's bow-like upper lip, upturned nose) may be seen in**

A. Supravalvular AS B. Lutembacher syndrome
C. Ebstein's anomaly D. Infundibular PS

51. **Which of the following does not lead to Eisenmenger's syndrome**

A. Coarctation of aorta B. PDA
C. ASD D. VSD

52. **Seagull murmur is not a feature of**

A. Acute myocardial infarction
B. Acute rheumatic fever
C. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
D. Floppy mitral valve

53. **AI with low pulse pressure is found in all except**

A. AI with tight PS B. AI with systemic hypertension
C. AI with CCF D. Acutely developing AI

54. **Which is not an aetiology of MI**

A. Pseudoxanthoma elasticum B. Osteoporosis
C. Osteogenesis imperfecta D. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome

Ans 46-C 47-C 48-C 49-A 50-A 51-A 52-D 53-A 54-B

55. **Bedside diagnosis of a classical case of SBE does not include**
A. Café au lait pallor
B. Macroscopic haematuria
C. Clubbing
D. Splenomegaly

56. **Which one is false regarding floppy mitral valve**
A. Most of the patients are asymptomatic
B. High pitched late systolic murmur
C. More common in females
D. Early systolic click

57. **Which does not produce 'fleeting' arthritis**
A. SLE
B. Rheumatic arthritis
C. Reiter's syndrome
D. Viral arthritis

58. **Murmur of floppy mitral valve increases with all except**
A. Valsalva manoeuvre
B. Squatting
C. Amyl nitrite inhalation
D. Standing

59. **Commonest organism producing acute bacterial endocarditis is**
A. *Streptococcus viridans*
B. *Staphylococcus aureus*
C. *Streptococcus faecalis*
D. *Pneumococcus*

60. **Cardiac percussion is important in**
A. Acute myocardial infarction
B. Emphysema
C. Myocarditis
D. Cardiomyopathy

61. **Which is not included in 'minor manifestation' of Jones criteria in rheumatic fever**
A. Prolonged PR interval
B. Arthralgia
C. Increased ESR
D. Elevated ASO titre

62. **The ESR may be very low in all except**
A. Congestive cardiac failure
B. Sickle cell anaemia
C. [illegible]
D. Polycythaemia

63. **Which is not a major manifestation' of Jones criteria in rheumatic fever**
A. Chorea
B. Erythema marginatum
C. Subcutaneous nodule
D. Polyarthritis

Ans: 55-B 56-D 57-C 58-B 59-B 60-B 61-D 62-C 63-[illegible]

64. **The ESR may be 'zero' in**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]genaemia
D. [illegible]

65. **Which is not recognised to be an acute phase reactant**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Hap[illegible]

66. **All are examples of congenital cyanotic heart disease except**
A. Eb[illegible]'s anomaly
B. Ano[illegible] coronary artery
C. Fa[illegible]'s tetra[illegible]
D. Single [illegible]

67. **Lutembacher's syndrome is**
A. ASD plus AI
B. VSD plus MS
C. ASD plus M[illegible]
D. ASD plus MS

68. **Differential diagnosis of ASD at the bedside are all except**
A. Total anomalous pulmonary venous c[illegible] (TAP[illegible])
B. Idiopathic pulmonary artery dilatation
C. PDA
D. Pulmonary stenosis

69. **'Fallot's pentalogy' is Fallot's tetralogy plus**
A. ASD
B. PDA
C. [illegible]s[illegible]ated [illegible]H
D. AS

70. **All are commonly associated with ASD except**
A. [illegible] van Creveld syndrome
B. Holt-Or[illegible]
C. Down's syndrome
D. T[illegible] 18

71. **Coarctation of aorta may be associated with all except**
A. Polycystic kidney
B. Berry [illegible]
C. [illegible]d aortic valve
D. [illegible]

72. **Commonest congenital heart disease is**
A. ASD
B. VSD
C. Bicuspid aortic valve
D. Fa[illegible]s [illegible]

Ans 64-C 6[illegible] A [illegible]-B [illegible] 72 C

73. All are true in severe PS except
A. The e[illegible] goes [illegible]
B. [illegible]y of [illegible] is [illegible]m [illegible]s S_2
C. Gap between A_2 and P_2 is increased
D. A_2 is [illegible] [illegible]ded [illegible]

74. Aortic arch syndrome is not associated with
A. [illegible] in upper extremity
B. [illegible] in vision
C. [illegible] claudication
D. Systemic hypertension

75. Which of the following drugs is not used in hypoxic spells of Fallot's tetralogy
A. Phe[illegible]
B. Amiodarone
C. Propranolol
D. Morphine

76. The disease with male preponderance is
A. Coarctation of aorta
B. Primary pulmonary hypertension
C. SLE
D. PDA

77. The '3-sign' in chest roentgenogram diagnoses
A. PS
B. VSD
C. Coarctation of aorta
D. AS

78. Varying intensity of S_1 is found in all except
A. Nodal rhythm
B. Ventricular tachycardia
C. Complete heart block
D. Atrial fibrillation

79. Double apex in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is mainly due to
A. Palpable S_4
B. Muscle tremor
C. [illegible] snap
D. Palpable S_3

80. Muffled S_1 is found in all except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]card[illegible]
C. Mitral [illegible]ation
D. Left atrial failure

81. 'Diastolic shock' in not found in
A. Chronic cor pulmonale
B. PS
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

82. **Loud A_2 is present in**
 A. Pulmonary hypertension
 B. Calcified aortic valve
 C. Aortitis
 D. Unfolding of aorta

83. **Atrial myxomas may be associated with all except**
 A. Pyrexia
 B. Splenomegaly
 C. Clubbing
 D. High ESR

84. **Which is not a cause of wide and fixed splitting of S_2**
 A. Massive pulmonary thromboembolism
 B. Right ventricular pacing
 C. ASD
 D. Left ventricular failure

85. **Endomyocardial fibrosis may be due to**
 A. Tapioca
 B. Coffee
 C. Bush tea
 D. Aflatoxin

86. **S_4 is not associated with**
 A. Aortic stenosis
 B. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
 C. Chronic mitral regurgitation
 D. Systemic hypertension

87. **Intracardiac calcification usually indicates**
 A. Chronic constrictive pericarditis
 B. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
 C. Rheumatic valve
 D. Mural thrombus

88. **S_3 or S_4 is best auscultated**
 A. With the diaphragm of stethoscope
 B. In standing position
 C. Stethoscope placed lightly over the apex
 D. Anywhere in the precordium

89. **Incidence of infective endocarditis is least in**
 A. MI
 B. PDA
 C. ASD
 D. VSD

90. **Pulsus paradoxus is seen in all except**
 A. Acute severe asthma
 B. Cardiac tamponade
 C. [illegible] pericarditis
 D. [illegible] cardiomyopathy

Ans: 82-C 83-B 84-D 85-A 86-C 87-C 88-C 89-C 90-D

91. **Sudden death may occur in all of the following except**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

92. **S_3 may be present in all except**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

93. **Myocarditis may be found in all except**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

94. **Echocardiography can diagnose the presence of pericardial fluid as little as**
A. 5 mL
B. 15 mL
C. 25 mL
D. [illegible]

95. **All are helpful in the treatment of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy except**
A. Ace-[illegible]
B. Amiodarone
C. Surgical myotomy of the septum
D. Propranolol

96. **The S_2 in Fallot's tetralogy**
A. Shows narrow split
B. Having wide split
C. Remains single
D. Shows reverse split

97. **Cardiomyopathy may follow treatment with**
A. Chloramphenicol
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

98. **Normal blood volume in an adult male is approximately**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

99. **Carey Coombs murmur is found in**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. Acute rheumatic fever
D. [illegible]

Ans 91-A 92-A 93-[illegible] 94-B 95-[illegible] 96-[illegible] 97-[illegible] 98-[illegible] 99-C

100. Which is not advocated in the treatment of acute pulmonary oedema
   A. Diuretics
   B. Tre[illegible]
   C. Morphine
   D. R[illegible]

101. Kussmaul's sign is present in
   A. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
   B. [illegible] ventricular [illegible]
   C. [illegible]
   D. Pre[illegible]

102. All are class I antiarrhythmic drugs except
   A. Disopyramide
   B. [illegible]
   C. Verapamil
   D. Quinidine

103. Cardiac involvement is absent in
   A. Facio-scapulo-humeral dystrophy
   B. Myotonic dystrophy
   C. Duchenne type muscular dystrophy
   D. Friedreich's ataxia

104. All of the following may have unidigital clubbing except
   A. Tophaceous gout
   B. Trauma
   C. Sarcoidosis
   D. Cervical rib

105. Digitalis toxicity is precipitated by all except
   A. Old age
   B. Hypokalaemia
   C. Renal failure
   D. Hepatic [illegible]

106. Cannon wave in the neck vein is seen in
   A. Complete heart block
   B. [illegible]
   C. Tricuspid incompetence
   D. [illegible]

107. Left ventricular hypertrophy is not associated with
   A. AS
   B. AI
   C. MR
   D. MS

108. Which is not found in constrictive pericarditis
   A. Pulmonary oedema
   B. Raised JVP
   C. Ascites
   D. Pulsus paradoxus

109. Prolonged QT interval in ECG is found in all except
   A. Quinidine therapy
   B. Hypothermia
   C. Vagal stimulation
   D. Hypocalcaemia

Ans. 100-B 101-B 102-C 103-A 104-D 105-D 106-A 107-D 108-A 109-C

110. During cardiopulmonary resuscitation, external defibrillation by DC shock is done with
A. 50 Joules
B. 100 Joules
C. 200 Joules
D. 400 Joules

111. Differential cyanosis is found in
A. Fallot's tetralogy
B. Transposition of great vessels
C. VSD
D. Ebstein's anomaly

112. Very close differential diagnosis of constrictive pericarditis at the bedside is
A. Congestive cardiac failure
B. Superior mediastinal syndrome
C. Left ventricular failure
D. Cirrhosis of liver

113. All are features of pericardial tamponade except
A. Dyspnoea
B. Pulsatile liver
C. Hypotension
D. Raised JVP

114. Acute myocardial infarction of posterior wall of left ventricle will show in the ECG
A. Deep Q wave in V_{1-4}
B. ST depression and tall R wave in V_{1-4}
C. ST elevation in II, III, aVF
D. ST elevation in I, aVL, [illegible]

115. Which one of the following is false regarding Austin Flint murmur
A. Found in severe AI
B. Having loud S_1
C. Mid-diastolic murmur
D. Absence of thrill

116. Acute subendocardial infarction will have ECG finding
A. Prominent ST elevation
B. Deep Q wave
C. Deep symmetrical T wave inversion
D. Height of R wave maximum in V_6

117. 'Auscultatory gap' in BP measurement is
A. Present in all hypertensive
B. Should be ignored
C. Related to diastolic BP
D. As a result of [illegible] distension

118. All of the following are common arrhythmias developing from AMI except
A. Sinus arrhythmia
B. Ventricular tachycardia
C. Wenckebach heart block
D. Accelerated idioventricular rhythm

Ans: 110-C 111-B 112-D 113-B 114-B 115-B 116-C 117-D 118-[illegible]

119. Paroxysmal hypertension is classically found in

A. Coarctation of aorta
B. Eclampsia
C. Renal artery stenosis
D. Phaeochromocytoma

120. Regarding Kerley's B lines, all of the following are true except

A. Found in basal region
B. May be seen in pre-oedema stage
C. Its presence indicates left atrial pressure> [illegible] mm Hg
D. MS is a recognised cause

121. Cardiac arrest may be due to

A. Multiple ectopics
B. Atrial flutter
C. Pulseless ventricular tachycardia
D. Wenckebach block

122. A pericardial friction rub may have any of the components except

A. Presystolic
B. Mid-diastolic
C. Early diastolic
D. Systolic

123. Torsade de pointes is associated with

A. Increased QT interval
B. Increased duration of QRS complex
C. Presence of J-wave
D. Increased PR interval

124. The murmur of MS is

A. Increased by amyl nitrite inhalation
B. High-pitched
C. Early diastolic
D. With radiation towards left axilla

125. Which one of the following is a centrally acting antihypertensive drug

A. Prazosin
B. Methyldopa
C. [illegible]
D. Hydralazine

126. Diagnosis of AMI within 6 hrs depends on

A. [illegible] MB, > 1.5
B. [illegible]
C. Rise of [illegible] > 250 IU/L
D. [illegible]

Ans. 119-D 120-C 121-C 122-B 123-A 124-[illegible] 125-[illegible] 126-[illegible]

127. **Which one of the following is false regarding atrial fibrillation**
A. [illegible]
B. Atrial rate is 350–400/min
C. Ventricular rate is 100–150/min
D. [illegible]

128. **The Keith-Wagener-Barker classification for retinal changes is meant for**
A. Diabetes mellitus
B. Aortoarteritis
C. Systemic hypertension
D. Takayasu's disease

129. **$S_1 S_2 S_3$ syndrome in ECG is seen in**
A. Hypokalemia
B. Left ventricular hypertrophy
C. Digitalis toxicity
D. Chronic cor pulmonale

130. **Retrosternal chest pain classically occurs in all except**
A. Acute mediastinitis
B. Dissecting aneurysm
C. Bornholm disease
D. Unstable angina

131. **Delta wave in ECG is found in**
A. Sick sinus syndrome
B. Hypothermia
C. W-P-W syndrome
D. Hyperkalaemia

132. **CPK-MB is increased in all except**
A. Myocarditis
B. Rhabdomyolysis
C. Post AMI
D. Post-electrical cardioversion

133. **Which is not a recognised risk factor for early atherosclerosis**
A. Homocystinuria
B. Hyperthyroidism
C. Pseudoxanthoma elasticum
D. Nephrotic syndrome

134. **Which is least important cause of dissection of aorta**
A. Atherosclerosis
B. Coarctation of aorta
C. Marfan's syndrome
D. Pregnancy

135. **Which enzyme rises earliest in AMI**
A. SGPT
B. LDH
C. SGOT
D. CPK

Ans 127-A 128-C 129-D 130 C 131-C 132-B 133-B 134-A 135-D

[illegible] is not a side effect of amiodarone

[illegible] attack is associated with all of the following except

[illegible] of the feeding artery abruptly reduces the heart [illegible] arterio-venous fistula, and is known as

Pulmonary regurgitation is never associated with

Hypocalcaemia arrests the heart in

141. The drug contraindicated in pregnancy-induced hypertension is

[illegible] splitting of S_2 [illegible]

[illegible] following [illegible] used in congestive cardiac failure except

[illegible] spot in [illegible] found in

145. Pulsus bisferiens is best perceived in

146. **Which of the following cardioselective beta blockers is used in heart failure**
A. Carvedilol
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

147. **Which one is false regarding the presence of ejection click**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] at valvular level
D. Sharp and high-pitched clicking sound

148. **Congestive cardiac failure may be seen in all except**
A. Fallot tetralogy
B. MS
C. PDA
D. Coarctation of aorta

149. **Treatment by heparin is best monitored by**
A. Prothrombin time (PT)
B. Clotting time (CT)
C. Activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT)
D. Fibrin degradation product (FDP)

150. **Major cardiovascular manifestation in cri-du-chat syndrome is**
A. Bicuspid aortic valve
B. VSD
C. PDA
D. Dextrocardia

151. **'Nitrate tolerance' developing as a result of treating ischaemic heart disease by mononitrates is prevented by**
A. Thrice daily dosage schedule
B. Night time single dosage
C. Eccentric dosage schedule
D. Morning-time single dosage

152. **All of the following may produce hemiplegia by cerebral embolism except**
A. Mitral valve prolapse
B. Atrial fibrillation
C. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
D. Right atrial myxoma

153. **Drug of choice in acute management of PSVT is**
A. Amiodarone
B. Verapamil
C. Metoprolol
D. Adenosine

154. **Which of the following gives rise to pulsation at the back**
A. Coarctation of aorta
B. Budd-Chiari syndrome
C. Hyperkinetic circulatory states
D. Aortic [illegible]

Ans. 146-A 147-B 148-A 149-A 150-B 151-C 152-D 153-[illegible] 154-[illegible]

[illegible] Absolute contraindication of thrombolytic therapy in AMI is

A. Severe menstrual [illegible]
B. Bact[illegible]
C. [illegible]ocular blee[illegible]
D. Preg[illegible]

[illegible] Propranolol can be used in all except

A. [illegible] hypertens[illegible]
B. [illegible] cardiac failure
C. A[illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Heart valve commonly affected in IV drug abusers is

A. [illegible]ry valve
B. Mitral valve
C. [illegible] valve
D. Aort[illegible]

[illegible] Which is not an example of vasospastic disorder

A. [illegible] reticularis
B. Acrocyanosis
C. Raynaud's phenomenon
D. Deep [illegible]

[illegible] In right ventricular myocardial infarction, which of the following additional therapies is needed

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Restri[illegible] of fluid

[illegible] Ventricular fibrillation is best treated by

A. IV [illegible]arone
B. Carotid massage
C. E[illegible] cardioversion
D. [illegible]aine

[illegible] All of the following are characteristics of right ventricular infarction except

A. [illegible]
B. Pulmonary c[illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Kuss[illegible]

[illegible] P-wave in ECG is absent in

A. [illegible]
B. Atrial fl[illegible]
C. H[illegible]mia
D. PSVT

[illegible] Ibutilide is an antiarrhythmic agent of

A. [illegible]
B. Class [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Verapamil is indicated in all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Arterio-venous fistula is associated with

A [illegible]
B [illegible] bradycardia
C [illegible]
D Low pulse pressure

Hyperthyroid heart disease is manifested by

A [illegible]
B [illegible]
C [illegible]
D Paroxysmal [illegible]

Earliest valvular lesion in acute rheumatic carditis is

A [illegible]
B [illegible]
C [illegible]
D [illegible]

Which of the following drugs raises HDL cholesterol

A [illegible]
B [illegible]
C [illegible]
D [illegible]

Pedal pulse is 'absent' in all except

A Buerger's [illegible]
B [illegible] syndrome
C Coarctation of aorta
D Peripheral embolism

The ECG finding in hypercalcaemia is

A Shortened PR interval
B Tall T-waves
C Shortened QT interval
D Increased PR interval

'Hilar dance' is characteristic of

A ASD
B VSD
C PDA
D Transposition of great vessels

172 In coarctation of aorta, rib notching is seen in

A 3-6th rib
B 6-9th rib
C 10-12th rib
D 1-12th rib

Dressler's syndrome results from

A [illegible]
B Autoimmune reaction
C [illegible]
D Protozoa

A_2 in aortic stenosis is characteristically

A [illegible]
B Ringing in character
C [illegible]
D Accentuated

Which of the following is present in most of the patients of SBE

A [illegible]
B [illegible] node
C [illegible]
D [illegible]

[illegible] 171-A 172-B 173-B 174-A [illegible]

176. **When a patient of unstable angina worsens by nitroglycerine, the diagnosis is**
   A. [illegible]
   B. Left main coronary artery stenosis
   C. [illegible]
   D. Idiopathic subaortic stenosis

177. **Increased PR interval is observed in**
   A. AV nodal rhythm
   B. First degree heart block
   C. W-P-W syndrome
   D. Low atrial rhythm

178. **Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure is increased in all except**
   A. Right ventricular infarction
   B. Cardiac tamponade
   C. Acute mitral regurgitation
   D. Cardiogenic shock due to myocardial dysfunction

179. **Which of the following does not produce continuous murmur over the chest**
   A. Ruptured sinus of Valsalva
   B. Patent ductus arteriosus
   C. Aorto pulmonary window
   D. Ventricular septal defect

180. **Inverted P-wave in lead I, upright P-wave in aVR and gradual diminution of the height of R-waves in precordial leads are found in**
   A. Emphysema
   B. Faulty interchange of right and left arm electrodes
   C. Dextrocardia
   D. ECG taken at height of deep inspiration

181. **Commonest cause of displacement of apex beat is**
   A. Left ventricular hypertrophy
   B. Thoracic deformity
   C. Cardiomyopathy
   D. Right ventricular hypertrophy

182. **Graham Steell murmur is found in**
   A. Severe pulmonary hypertension
   B. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
   C. Idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis (IHSS)
   D. Tricuspid atresia

183. **Drug to be avoided in hypertensive encephalopathy is**
   A. Labetalol
   B. Diazoxide
   C. Methyldopa
   D. Sodium nitroprusside

Ans 176-D 177-B 178-A 179-D 180-C 181 B 182 A 183-C

184. High volume double peaked pulse is found in all except
A. AI
B. IHSS
C. AS with AR
D. [illegible]

185. Boot-shaped heart with oilgaemic lung fields is found in
A. ASD
B. Tetralogy of Fallot
C. Coarctation of aorta
D. Transposition of great vessels

186. Exercise tolerance test (TMT) is absolutely contraindicated in
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

187. Osler's node is classically seen in
A. Libman-Sacks endocarditis
B. Marantic endocarditis
C. Acute staphylococcal endocarditis
D. Candida albicans endocarditis

188. Commonest aetiology of tricuspid incompetence in clinical practice is
A. Endocarditis of IV drug abusers
B. Rheumatic heart disease
C. Right ventricular dilatation
D. Collagen vascular disease

189. Commonest heart valve abnormality revealed after AMI is
A. AI
B. MR
C. AS
D. MS

190. Which of the following heart sounds occurs shortly after S_1
A. Ejection click
B. Opening snap
C. Tumour plop in atrial myxoma
D. Pericardial knock

191. Which of the following is not a natural vasodilator
A. Bradykinin
B. Histamine
C. [illegible]
D. Nitric oxide

192. Pseudoclaudication is due to compression of
A. Inferior vena cava
B. Cauda equina
C. Femoral artery
D. Popliteal artery

Ans: 184-D 185-B 186-A 187-C 188-C 189-B 190-A 191-C 192-[illegible]

193. **The chance of SBE is lowest in**
   - A. ASD
   - B. MR
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. PDA

194. **Increased level of which of the following is not a risk factor for IHD**
   - A. Homocysteine
   - B. PAI-1
   - C. Transferrin
   - D. Lipoprotein

195. **Which is not included in 'lipid tetrad' in risk factors for coronary heart disease**
   - A. ↑ VLDL
   - B. ↓ HDL
   - C. ↑ Small dense LDL
   - D. ↑ Lipoprotein (a)

196. **Regarding ischaemic heart disease (IHD) in India, which of the following is not true**
   - A. High incidence of insulin resistance
   - B. Prevalence of CAD is more in India in comparison to developed countries
   - C. Occurs a decade earlier
   - D. High LDL in Indian population

197. **Which is not a predisposing factor to dissecting aneurysm of aorta**
   - A. Pregnancy
   - B. Syphilitic aortitis
   - C. Systemic hypertension
   - D. Marfan's syndrome

198. **Acute pericarditis is a 'recognised' complication of all except**
   - A. Acute pancreatitis
   - B. Chronic renal failure
   - C. Systemic lupus erythematosus
   - D. Gonorrhoea

199. **Coronary atherosclerosis is not linked to**
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. Cytomegalovirus
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Chlamydia

200. **Which is false regarding complete heart block**
   - A. Low volume pulse
   - B. Irregular cannon waves in [illegible]
   - C. Regular pulse rate
   - D. [illegible] of blood pressure

Ans. 193-B 194-C 195-A 196-D 197-B 198-A 199-C 200-A

281. In a patient with M[illegible] in sinus rhythm, severity of lesion is indicated by
   - A. Late and [illegible]
   - B. [illegible] of S_3
   - C. [illegible] murmur
   - D. [illegible] of [illegible] murmur

282. Tall R-wave in lead V_1 of the ECG is characteristic of
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. Left ventricular hypertrophy
   - C. True posterior myocardial infarction
   - D. Left bundle branch block

283. Right axis deviation in ECG is found in
   - A. [illegible] type ASD
   - B. W-P-W syndrome
   - C. Hypokalaemia
   - D. During inspiration

284. Pregnancy-associated hypertension should not be treated with
   - A. Labetalol
   - B. Telmisartan
   - C. α-methyldopa
   - D. Amlodipine

285. Still's murmur is
   - A. Associated with thrill
   - B. Best heard over mitral area
   - C. Usually diastolic in timing
   - D. Commonly found in children

286. Murmur of hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy is decreased by
   - A. Leg raising
   - B. Valsalva manoeuvre
   - C. Amyl nitrite inhalation
   - D. Standing

287. Accelerated hypertension should not have
   - A. Retinal haemorrhage
   - B. Arteriovenous [illegible]
   - C. 'Silver wire' arteries
   - D. Papilloedema

288. Clinically, commonest type of shock is
   - A. Neurogenic
   - B. Cardiogenic
   - C. Septic
   - D. Hypovolaemic

289. XXXXX-karyotype is usually associated with
   - A. VSD
   - B. PDA
   - C. ASD
   - D. Dextrocardia

290. When given once daily in prevention of IHD, aspirin has half-life of
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. 24 hours

[illegible] Angioedema is not uncommon in treatment with

A [illegible] B [illegible]

C [illegible] D [illegible]

[illegible] Syphilis may give rise to

A [illegible] aneurysm B [illegible]

C [illegible] D [illegible]

[illegible] JVP is usually increased in

A [illegible] B [illegible]

C [illegible] D [illegible]

[illegible] Still's murmur is

A [illegible]

B [illegible]

C [illegible]

D [illegible] murmur [illegible]

[illegible] Commonest congenital cyanotic heart disease with cyanosis at birth is

A Tra[illegible] of great ve[illegible] B [illegible]

C Fa[illegible]'s tetralogy D Ebste[illegible] anomaly

216 Cri-du-chat syndrome does not have

A [illegible]

B [illegible]

C [illegible] of short arm of chromosome [illegible]

D [illegible] slant of eyes

[illegible] Jug-handle appearance in chest X-ray is characteristic of

A [illegible] atre[illegible]

B [illegible] pulmonary hypertension

C Tra[illegible] of great [illegible]

D [illegible]

[illegible] Negative 'acute phase reactant' is

A [illegible] B [illegible]

C [illegible] D [illegible]

[illegible] **Cardiac anomalies associated with tetralogy of Fallot are all except**

A [illegible] B [illegible]
C [illegible] D [illegible]

[illegible] **Holt-Oram syndrome is characterized by**

A F[illegible]b B A[illegible]ent c[illegible]e
C VSD D A[illegible]

[illegible] **Which is true in maladie de Roger'**

A [illegible]
B [illegible]
C [illegible] mur[illegible]
D A [illegible] by the year 1[illegible]

[illegible] **PDA is life saving in all of the following except**

A [illegible] left heart sy[illegible]
B [illegible] at[illegible]
C Severe [illegible] of aorta
D Total anomalous pulmonary v[illegible]

23[illegible] **Eisenmenger's syndrome should not have**

A Wide split of S_2 with loud P_2
B Central cyanosis
C Pa[illegible] of tr[illegible]
D Pro[illegible] in neck [illegible]

[illegible] **Familial myxomas may be a part of syndrome complex with endocrine overactivity like**

A Hyper[illegible]
B C[illegible]e
C Hyperparathyroidism
D Phaeo[illegible]

4. PULMONOLOGY

Clubbing is present in all except
- A. [illegible]
- B. Cystic fibrosis
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

Which is false regarding transudative pleural effusion
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible] serum [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. Specific gravity [illegible]

Which is an example of exudative pleural effusion
- A. [illegible]
- B. Constrictive pericarditis
- C. [illegible]
- D. Rheumatoid arthritis

Commonest cause of hypertrophic osteoarthropathy is
- A. [illegible]
- B. Bronchiectasis
- C. Mesothelioma of pleura
- D. Bronchogenic carcinoma

Which of the following drugs may produce pleural effusion
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

All are causes of pseudoclubbing except
- A. [illegible]
- B. Ulcerative colitis
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

Bilateral pleural effusion is commonly seen in
- A. [illegible]
- B. Nephrotic syndrome
- C. [illegible]
- D. Congestive cardiac failure

Lovibond's angle is approximately
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. 175°

Haemorrhagic pleural effusion may be seen in
- A. [illegible]
- B. Pulmonary tuberculosis
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

Ans: [illegible]

10. **Worldwide commonest cause of haemoptysis is**
    A. Pulmonary tuberculosis
    B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
    C. Chronic bronchitis
    D. Pneumonia

11. **Woody dullness in precussion over chest is classically found in**
    A. Thickened pleura
    B. Consolidation
    C. Collapse of the lung
    D. Pleural effusion

12. **All are examples of 'honeycomb lung' except**
    A. Tuberous sclerosis
    B. Scleroderma
    C. Lung abscess
    D. Bronchiectasis

13. **Pleural rub is characteristically**
    A. Uniphasic
    B. Superficial, scratchy
    C. Alters with coughing
    D. Never palpable

14. **Cheyne-Stokes respiration is classically seen in all except**
    A. Hepatocellular failure
    B. Uraemia
    C. Opium poisoning
    D. Raised intracranial tension

15. **Convulsions may be produced by all of the antituberculous drugs except**
    A. Ciprofloxacin
    B. Prothionamide
    C. INH
    D. Cycloserine

16. **Bronchial breath sound is found in all except**
    A. Collapse with patent bronchus
    B. Bronchial asthma
    C. Superficial, big, empty cavity with patent bronchus
    D. Bronchopleural fistula

17. **Aegophony may be found in**
    A. Pneumothorax
    B. Emphysema
    C. Consolidation
    D. Superficial, empty cavity

18. **Typical cadence of tachycardia, overshoot of BP and bradycardia after Valsalva manoeuvre is found in all except**
    A. ASD
    B. Ischaemic heart disease
    C. Bronchial asthma
    D. Pleural effusion

Ans 10-C 11-B 12-C 13-B 14-A 15-B 16-B 17-C 18-A

19. In a patient of consolidation, which one of the following is increased commonly

A. M[illegible]
B. Vocal [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

20. Platypnoea may be found in

A. [illegible]
B. Acute [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Se[illegible] intercostal [illegible]

21. Loss of Traube's space tympanicity is found in all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] of stomach
D. [illegible]

22. Restriction of bilateral chest movement is found in all except

A. Myasthenia gravis
B. Ankylosing spondylitis
C. [illegible] bite
D. Diffuse [illegible]

23. Crepitations uninfluenced by coughing are found in

A. Acute pulmonary oedema
B. Consolidation
C. [illegible] alveoli
D. Lung [illegible]

24. Pink, frothy and profuse sputum is seen in

A. [illegible]
B. Lobar [illegible]
C. Acute pulmonary [illegible]
D. [illegible]

25. Bilateral hypertranslucency in chest X-ray (PA view) is seen in all except

A. Emphysema
B. Under exposed film
C. Multiple bullae
D. Fallot's [illegible] atresia

26. Pneumatocele is found in pneumonia caused by

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

27. In performing a chest X-ray (PA view) the tube film distance should be

A. [illegible] feet
B. [illegible] feet
C. [illegible] feet
D. [illegible] feet

28. Non-cardiogenic pulmonary oedema is seen in all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible] sea [illegible]

29. P-pulmonale in ECG is seen in

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

30. Amphoric breath sound is found in

A. [illegible] effusion
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

31. The lower part of right border of cardiac silhouette in a chest X-ray (PA view) is usually formed by

A. [illegible] atrium
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

32. A patient with haemoptysis and having depressed bridge of the nose is diagnostic of

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. Congenital [illegible]
D. [illegible]

33. Low voltage in ECG is seen in

A. [illegible] chest wall
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

34. Which is false regarding 'aging'

A. [illegible] capacity
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] residual volume
D. [illegible]

35. Diffusing capacity of lung at rest is

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. 55 [illegible]

36. The elastic recoil of lung is severely diminished in

A. [illegible] bronchitis
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Ans: 28-C 29-B 30-D 31-A 32-B 33-D 34-C 35-[illegible] 36-[illegible]

37. **Rib notching exclusively in the lower border is seen in**
A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. Coarctation of aorta D. [illegible]

38. **'Closing volume' of the lung is increased in**
A. [illegible] B. Obesity
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

39. **Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy is seen in all except**
A. Sarcoidosis B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
C. [illegible] D. Lymphoma

40. **Impairment of diffusion is seen in all except**
A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. Emphysema D. [illegible]

41. **Melanoptysis (black sputum) is seen in**
A. Coal worker's pneumoconiosis B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

42. **Reduced compliance of lung is seen in all except**
A. Diffuse interstitial fibrosis B. Atelectasis
C. Left ventricular failure D. Emphysema

43. **Which one of the following is not a paraneoplastic syndrome in bronchogenic carcinoma**
A. Cachexia B. Haemoptysis
C. Polymyositis D. SIADH

44. **Physiologic dead space is increased in all except**
A. Pulmonary thromboembolism B. Diffuse interstitial fibrosis
C. COPD D. Pulmonary tuberculosis

45. **Regarding hypoventilation all are true except**
A. Occurs in severe kyphoscoliosis
B. Hypoxaemia
C. Hypercapnia
D. Hypoxaemia is not corrected by 100% O_2

46. **All of the following are restrictive lung diseases except**
A. Sarcoidosis B. Cystic fibrosis
C. Myasthenia gravis D. Obesity

Ans 37-[illegible] 38-A 39-C 40-B 41-A 42-D 43-B 44-D 45-D 46-B

47. 'Monday dyspnoea' is classically described in
   - A. Byssinosis
   - B. Bagassosis
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Coal worker's pneumoconiosis

48. Farmer's lung is caused by
   - A. Sugarcane fibres
   - B. *Micropolyspora faeni*
   - C. *Bacillus subtilis*
   - D. [illegible]

49. All of the following may aggravate bronchial asthma except
   - A. Pituitary snuff
   - B. Acetylsalicylic acid
   - C. β blockers
   - D. Sodium salicylate

50. Drug-induced eosinophilic pneumonia is caused by all except
   - A. Penicillin
   - B. Nitrofurantoin
   - C. Chlorpropamide
   - D. Hydrochlorthiazide

51. Which is not an example of hypersensitivity pneumonitis
   - A. Bagassosis
   - B. Byssinosis
   - C. Farmer's lung
   - D. Maple bark disease

52. Impaired diffusion of lung characteristically produces
   - A. Hypercapnia
   - B. Rarely develops hypoxaemia
   - C. Severe hypercapnia on exertion
   - D. No relief after 100% O_2 inhalation

53. Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis occurs in
   - A. Pulmonary tuberculous cavity
   - B. Cystic lesion of sarcoid
   - C. Atopic asthmatic person
   - D. In immunocompromised host

54. Which does not belong to the triad of symptomatic bronchial asthma
   - A. Chest pain
   - B. Dyspnoea
   - C. Wheeze
   - D. Cough

55. Malt worker's lung is caused by
   - A. *Cryptostroma corticale*
   - B. *Thermoactinomyces vulgaris*
   - C. *Streptomyces albus*
   - D. *Aspergillus clavatus*

56. Caplan's syndrome is coal worker's pneumoconiosis associated with
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. Scleroderma
   - C. Rheumatoid arthritis
   - D. [illegible]

Ans 47-A 48-B 49-D 50-D 51-B 52-B 53-C 54-A 55-D 56-C

In lobar pneumonia which of the following is true in arterial blood
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Viral pneumonia may have
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Which one of the following is false in silicosis
A. Predominant involvement of lower lobes
B. Develops into progressive massive fibrosis
C. Predisposed to infection by Mycobacterium tuberculosis
D. [illegible] eggshell [illegible]

All are commonly seen in Legionella pneumophila-induced pneumonia except
A. Cavitation
B. Hyponatraemia
C. Proteinuria
D. Confusion

Chest X-ray shows miliary mottlings in all except
A. [illegible]
B. Chickenpox pneumonia
C. Tuberculosis
D. Pulmonary haemosiderosis

In lobar pneumonia, which is not true
A. Trachea deviated to the opposite side
B. Woody dullness on percussion
C. Tubular breath sound
D. Presence of whispering pectoriloquy

Asbestosis is not related to
A. Mesothelioma of peritoneum
B. Carcinoma of the lung
C. Progressive massive fibrosis
D. Mesothelioma of pleura

Which of the following is false regarding indications of hospitalisation in pneumonia
A. Respiratory rate > 30/min [illegible]
B. Temperature > [illegible] F
C. Pulse rate > 140 beats/min
D. Signs of meningism

Ans [illegible]-B [illegible] [illegible]-A 60-A [illegible] 62-A 63-C [illegible]

65. **Characteristic of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*-pneumonia are all except**
   - A. Headache
   - B. Nonproductive cough
   - C. Pleural effusion
   - D. Bullous myringitis

66. **Which of the following is sex-linked disease**
   - A. Yellow nail syndrome
   - B. Cystic fibrosis
   - C. Lesch-Nyhan syndrome
   - D. Polycystic kidney

67. **Expectoration of chalky sediments with gritty particles are diagnostic of**
   - A. Bronchorrhoea
   - B. Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis
   - C. Melanoptysis
   - D. Broncholithiasis

68. **Broncholithiasis is usually late complication of some infections; which does not fall in this group**
   - A. Histoplasmosis
   - B. Tuberculosis
   - C. Coccidioidomycosis
   - D. Aspergillosis

69. **Which is true in a predominant 'blue bloater'**
   - A. Vital capacity is markedly diminished
   - B. H/O repeated episodes of respiratory insufficiency
   - C. Elastic recoil is much diminished
   - D. Pulmonary hypertension does not complicate the disease

70. **Most prodominant infective agent of respiratory tract in cystic fibrosis is**
   - A. *Staphylococcus aureus*
   - B. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
   - C. *Escherichia coli*
   - D. Anaerobes

71. **In chronic bronchitis, the Reid index should be**
   - A. >[illegible]
   - B. >[illegible]
   - C. >0.38
   - D. >0.5

72. **Which is not a part of 'Kartagener's syndrome'**
   - A. Dextrocardia
   - B. Sinusitis
   - C. Impotence
   - D. Bronchiectasis

73. **Which is false regarding emphysema**
   - A. PaO_2 65–75 mm Hg
   - B. Increased diffusion capacity
   - C. $PaCO_2$ 35–40 mm Hg
   - D. Decreased elastic recoil

74. **Which is not a recognised complication of cystic fibrosis**
   - A. Atelectasis
   - B. Bronchiectasis
   - C. Pleural effusion
   - D. Pulmonary hypertension

Ans. 65-C 66-C 67-D 68-D 69-B 70-B 71-D 72-C 73-B 74-C

75. Which is not common in primary pulmonary tuberculosis
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. Fibrosis
    - C. Lymphadenopathy
    - D. Pleural effusion

76. Which is not a bedside feature of fibrosing alveolitis
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. Anaemia
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. [illegible] crepitations

77. Chronic respiratory failure is not seen in
    - A. Diffuse interstitial fibrosis
    - B. Emphysema
    - C. Pneumothorax
    - D. Chronic bronchitis

78. Commonest middle mediastinal mass is
    - A. Lymphoma
    - B. Aortic aneurysm
    - C. Bronchogenic cyst
    - D. Thymoma

79. Which is not associated with interstitial lung disease
    - A. Graft versus host disease
    - B. Idiopathic pulmonary haemosiderosis
    - C. Bronchiectasis
    - D. Scleroderma

80. Commonest posterior mediastinal tumour is
    - A. Neurofibroma
    - B. Lymphoma
    - C. Teratodermoid
    - D. Metastatic carcinoma

81. All of the following drugs may produce fibrosing alveolitis except
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. Bleomycin
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. Nitrofurantoin

82. Lung abscess is not a complication of
    - A. Malignancy
    - B. Bronchopneumonia
    - C. [illegible] granulomatosis
    - D. Suppurative [illegible] pneumonia

83. Bilateral parotid enlargement is seen in all except
    - A. [illegible] syndrome
    - B. Guanethidine-induced
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. Guillain-Barre syndrome

84. Silo-filler's disease is inhalation of
    - A. Nitrogen dioxide
    - B. Hydrogen fluoride
    - C. Sulphur dioxide
    - D. Chlorine

Ans: 75-A 76-B 77-C 78-B 79-C 80-A 81-C 82-B 83-D 84-A

85. α_1-antitrypsin deficiency PiZZ type have predominant
A. Paraseptal emphysema
B. Centriacinar emphysema
C. Paracicatricial emphysema
D. Panacinar emphysema

86. Which opportunistic organism commonly affects patients of pulmonary alveolar proteinosis
A. [illegible]
B. Staph [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Nocardia

87. Bronchopleural fistula is commonly due to
A. Pulmonary tuberculosis
B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
C. Lung cyst
D. Honeycomb lung

88. The most reliable symptom of acute pulmonary thromboembolism is
A. Substernal chest pain
B. Haemoptysis
C. Breathlessness
D. Syncope

89. Which is false regarding Pickwickian syndrome
A. Marked obesity
B. Hyperventilation
C. Somnolence
D. Right-sided heart failure

90. The commonest benign pulmonary neoplasm is
A. Adenoma
B. Lipoma
C. Hamartoma
D. Fibroma

91. Large amount of eosinophils in the sputum is diagnostic of
A. Staphylococcal pneumonia
B. Fibrosing alveolitis
C. Pulmonary aspergillosis
D. Cystic fibrosis.

92. Commonest histologic variety of bronchogenic carcinoma is
A. Small cell carcinoma
B. Large cell carcinoma
C. Epidermoid carcinoma
D. Adenocarcinoma

93. Which is false regarding primary pulmonary hypertension
A. Age [illegible] 20–40 [illegible]
B. Females are the main [illegible]
C. [illegible] due to heart [illegible]
D. [illegible]

94. Investigation of highest diagnostic efficacy in acute pulmonary thromboembolism is
A. ECG
B. Arterial blood gas estimation
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

85D 86D 87A 88C 89B 90A 91C 92D 93C 94D

95. **A high amylase in pleural fluid is found in all except**
   A. Oc[illegible]geal [illegible]
   B. [illegible]chogen[illegible] carci[illegible]
   C. Sarco[illegible]s
   D. Acut[illegible] pa[illegible]atitis

96. **Laennec's pearls and Curschmann's spirals in sputum are characteristically seen in**
   A. P[illegible] t[illegible]
   B. [illegible]
   C. [illegible]
   D. [illegible]sthma

97. **Which is not a neurological paraneoplastic syndrome of bronchogenic carcinoma**
   A. E[illegible]bert s[illegible]
   B. [illegible]s
   C. Reti[illegible]a [illegible]dn[illegible]s
   D. Sub[illegible]

98. **Thymoma may be associated with all except**
   A. AID[illegible]
   B. [illegible]ure [illegible]e[illegible]s a
   C. Cus[illegible] syn[illegible]
   D. My[illegible]h[illegible]s

99. **Which is not in the list of bedside severity assment of bronchial asthma**
   A. Kussm[illegible]s s[illegible]n
   B. [illegible]s p[illegible]s
   C. S[illegible]lent [illegible]hest
   D. Ce[illegible]a[illegible] c[illegible]

100. **Which of the following is used to treat cystic fibrosis**
   A. Low [illegible]ecu[illegible]ar [illegible]g[illegible] [illegible]a[illegible]
   B. [illegible] d[illegible]
   C. Dornase a[illegible]fa
   D. Z[illegible]ukas[illegible]

101. **Pure O_2 therapy may produce all of the following except**
   A. Acute [illegible]ung [illegible]njury
   B. Re[illegible]rato[illegible] [illegible]pres[illegible]
   C. F[illegible]rosis of the lu[illegible]
   D. [illegible]onso[illegible]dat[illegible] the [illegible]

102. **Brassy cough is seen in**
   A. Recurrent laryngeal nerve pa[illegible]y
   B. A[illegible]e lary[illegible]
   C. Heavy smokers
   D. [illegible]ar[illegible]om[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]ary[illegible]

103. **[illegible]herapy in idiopathic p[illegible]lmonary fibrosis inclu[illegible]s a[illegible]**
   A. [illegible]e
   B. [illegible]
   C. I[illegible]
   D. [illegible]

104. **Upper border of liver [illegible]llness is elevated [illegible]**
   A. As[illegible]
   B. [illegible]
   C. P[illegible]
   D. [illegible]

Ans. 95-C [illegible] 97-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]-A [illegible]-C [illegible]1-C 1[illegible] 10[illegible]-C [illegible]

105. **Commonest cause of respiratory failure is**
   A. Emphysema
   B. [illegible]
   C. Bronchial asthma
   D. [illegible]

106. **All are true in pneumomediastinum except**
   A. May occur during an attack of asthma
   B. Acute mediastinitis is a sequela
   C. Amphoric breath sound in auscultation
   D. Presence of Hamman's sign

107. **Acute lung injury (ARDS) should be differentiated from**
   A. Acute LVF
   B. Congestive cardiac failure
   C. Acute severe asthma
   D. Spontaneous pneumothorax

108. **Stridor is characterically found in**
   A. Tropical eosinophilia
   B. Laryngeal diphtheria
   C. Carcinoid syndrome
   D. Cardiac asthma

109. **All are features of hypercapnia except**
   A. Capillary pulsation
   B. Central cyanosis
   C. Papilloedema
   D. Asterixis

110. **Serum angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) level is increased in all except**
   A. Sarcoidosis
   B. Primary biliary cirrhosis
   C. Asbestosis
   D. Silicosis

111. **Hyperbaric oxygen therapy is indicated in all except**
   A. Crush injury
   B. Decompression sickness
   C. Acute osteomyelitis
   D. Carbon monoxide poisoning

112. **The dome of diaphragm is elevated in**
   A. Emphysema
   B. Pleural effusion
   C. Cirrhosis of liver
   D. Diaphragmatic palsy

113. **Classic dermatological manifestation of chronic sarcoidosis is**
   A. Erythema nodosum
   B. Maculopapular rash
   C. Lupus pernio
   D. Subcutaneous nodules

114. **Commonest cause of superior mediastinal syndrome is**
   A. Lymphoma
   B. Thymoma
   C. Bronchogenic carcinoma
   D. Retrosternal goitre

Ans 105-D 106-C 107-A 108-B 109-B 110-[illegible] 111-C 112-D 113-C 114-[illegible]

[illegible] **Pulmonary fibrosis is not produced by**

A. Tuberculosis
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] systemic [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Cranial nerve most commonly affected in sarcoidosis is**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Commonest cause of death in sarcoidosis is**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Regarding diaphragmatic palsy, which is false**

A. [illegible] palsy is [illegible] unilateral [illegible]
B. [illegible] respiration
C. [illegible] sniff test
D. Tachypnoea

[illegible] **Reactivation of pulmonary tuberculosis is due to**

A. Ma[illegible]
B. Low perfusion
C. High ventilation
D. Low Pa[illegible]

[illegible] **All of the following are allergic reactions to tuberculosis except**

A. Few [illegible] of pleural effusion
B. Erythema [illegible]
C. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Clubbing occurs earliest with**

A. [illegible] of pleura
B. Fallot's tetralogy
C. Lung abscess
D. Bronchiectasis

[illegible] **Commonest sign of aspiration pneumonia is**

A. [illegible]
B. Tachypnoea
C. [illegible] cyanosis
D. Crepitations

[illegible] **All of the following are complicated by cyanosis except**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Which is the commonest complication of hyperbaric oxygen therapy**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Ans: [illegible] 118-A [illegible]

125. **The dose of which antituberculous drug need not be reduced in severe renal failure**
A. Rifampicin
B. [illegible]
C. Pyrazinamide
D. [illegible]

126. **Emphysema is associated with all except**
A. Idiopathic pulmonary haemosiderosis
B. Pneumoconiosis
C. Bronchial asthma
D. [illegible]

127. **Risk factor for acquiring tuberculosis is maximum in**
A. Diabetes mellitus
B. Prolonged corticosteroid therapy
C. HIV infection
D. S[illegible]

128. **Mantoux test may be negative in all except**
A. Lymphoma
B. Corticosteroid therapy
C. Mumps
D. Sarcoidosis

129. **Bronchial adenoma most commonly present as**
A. Cough
B. Stridor
C. Recurrent haemoptysis
D. Pain [illegible]

130. **α-fetoprotein concentration in blood is raised in all except**
A. Hepatocellular carcinoma
B. Glioblastoma multiforme
C. Foetal anencephaly
D. Non-seminomatous germ cell tumour of testis

131. **Earliest sign of clubbing is**
A. [illegible] sign
B. Increased fluctuation at nail-bed
C. Increased pulp tissue
D. Increase in antero-posterior diameter of nail

132. **Nocturnal cough is classically found in all except**
A. [illegible]
B. Tropical eosinophilia
C. [illegible] fissure
D. Recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy

133. **Bradypnoea is associated with**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

134. **M[illegible] is classically found in**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Ans. [illegible]

[illegible] **Low-dose aspirin is contraindicated in all except**

A. Cerebral haemorrhage
B. G[illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. A[illegible]

[illegible] **Haemorrhagic pleural effusion is not characteristic of**

A. Systemic [illegible]
B. Acute pulmonary thromboembolism
C. [illegible]
D. Acute [illegible]

[illegible] **'Primary' spontaneous pneumothorax is associated with**

A. [illegible]
B. Non-smokers
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Predominantly left-sided pleural effusion is seen in**

A. Congestive cardiac failure
B. Meigs syndrome
C. [illegible] rupture
D. C[illegible] of liver

139. **In allergic asthma, the most important mediator for pathogenesis is**

A. Thromboxane A
B. Leukotriene
C. Prostaglandin
D. Bradykinin

140. **Which of the antituberculosis drugs should be totally avoided in pregnancy**

A. [illegible]
B. Pyrazinamide
C. Rifampicin
D. Streptomycin

141. **Blood level of theophylline is diminished in associated**

A. Cimetidine therapy
B. Congestive cardiac failure
C. Smoking
D. Ciprofloxacin therapy

142. **Asbestosis may be complicated by all except**

A. COPD
B. Mesothelioma of pleura
C. [illegible]
D. Pulmonary [illegible]

143. **Pulmonary fibrosis is commonly due to complication of**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

144. **Which is correct in type II respiratory failure**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

145. The commonest cause of acute cor pulmonale is
A. [illegible] B. Pneumothorax
C. Pulmonary [illegible] D. [illegible]

146. Egg shell calcification in chest X-ray is characteristic of
A. Tuberculosis B. Silicosis
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

147. Exudative pleural effusion is characteristic of
A. Constrictive pericarditis B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. Right ventricular failure

148. Hypercarbia is associated with
A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

149. Which of the following drugs is not used in acute asthma
A. Zafirlukast B. Terbutaline
C. [illegible] D. Ipratropium bromide

150. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis is due to
A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

151. The next step in a patient of haemoptysis with non-conclusive chest X-ray is
A. Bronchoscopy B. [illegible]
C. Bronchography D. MRI

152. Bronchoalveolar lavage is indicated in evaluation of
A. [illegible] B. Bronchial asthma
C. Chronic bronchitis D. Interstitial lung disease

153. Which variety of lung carcinoma is most commonly associated with hypercalcaemia
A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. Squamous cell carcinoma D. [illegible]

154. Orthodeoxia is characteristic of
A. Chronic bronchitis B. Congestive cardiac failure
C. Hepato-pulmonary syndrome D. [illegible]

Ans. [illegible] 154-C

[illegible] **Hepato-pulmonary syndrome is characterised by all except**

A. [illegible]g
B. [illegible] ECG
C. [illegible]
D. H[illegible]a

[illegible] **In pleural effusion, an impaired transport of glucose into the pleural space is found in**

A. Myxoedema
B. Tuberculosis
C. [illegible]
D. Rheumatoid arthritis

[illegible] **Which of the following is not a recognised ocular complication of sarcoidosis**

A. [illegible] perfor[illegible]
B. [illegible]a
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Which is not manifested as cavitary lung lesion**

A. Wegener's granulomatosis
B. Systemic lupus erythematosus
C. Progressive massive fibrosis
D. Tuberculosis

[illegible] **Haemoptysis is characteristically seen in all except**

A. [illegible]'s syndrome
B. Aspergilloma
C. [illegible]s
D. Byssinosis

[illegible] **Cryptogenic fibrosing alveolitis may be associated with all except**

A. [illegible] constrictive pericarditis
B. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
C. Renal tubular acidosis
D. Chronic active hepatitis

[illegible] **Calcification of pleura is not seen in**

A. [illegible]
B. Haem[illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Which is not a recognised feature of fibrosing alveolitis**

A. [illegible]g
B. Velcro crepitations
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible] factor

[illegible] **Characteristic feature of pulmonary hypertension does not include**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Wide [illegible]

164 **Acute pulmonary oedema may develop after consumption of all except**
- A. [illegible]arbi[illegible]ine
- B. Interleukin 2
- C. Me[illegible]ne
- D. Propoxyphene

165 **Stridor is not a manifestation of**
- A. Tetan[illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. Foreign body impacted in left [illegible] bronchus
- D. [illegible] Haemophilus [illegible]

166 **All of the following commonly affect the upper zone of lung in chest X-ray except**
- A. [illegible]e [illegible]temic scler[illegible]
- B. [illegible]sis
- C. [illegible]ing spondyl[illegible]s
- D. Pulmonar[illegible]

167 **Haemoptysis following acute pleuritic chest pain and dyspnoea is characteristic of**
- A. [illegible] carcinoma
- B. Pulmonary thromboembolism
- C. Pulmonary tubercu[illegible]
- D. Arteriove[illegible]s malformation

168 **Scar carcinoma of lung is**
- A. [illegible]s cell carcinoma
- B. Oat cell carcinoma
- C. Large cell carcinoma
- D. Adenocarcinoma

169 **Hysterical hyperventilation may be mainfested by all except**
- A. Circum[illegible]al numbness
- B. Loss of ankle jerk
- C. Resp[illegible] alkalosis
- D. Chest wall tightness

170 **Ferrugenous bodies are classically seen in**
- A. B[illegible]s
- B. [illegible]cosis
- C. Ba[illegible]
- D. Asbestos[illegible]

171 **Characteristic body in sarcoidosis is**
- A. R[illegible] bodies
- B. Aster[illegible]d [illegible]
- C. [illegible] bodies
- D. [illegible]aum[illegible]

172 **Which can be used as [illegible] endoth[illegible] antagonist[illegible] ana-[illegible] pulmonary hypertension**
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]a[illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

164A 165C 166A 167B 168-D 169 B 170-D 171 D 172-B

173. **Diffuse alveolar haemorrhage may be an immune reaction to all undermentioned drugs except**
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. D-penicillamine

174. **Which of the following is not responsible for development of interstitial lung disease**
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

175. **Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy, ankle arthritis and erythema nodosum in sarcoidosis is known as**
   - A. [illegible] syndrome
   - B. [illegible] syndrome
   - C. [illegible] syndrome
   - D. Lofgren's syndrome

176. **The most common organism causing pneumonia during mechanical ventilation in the first 4 days of hospitalization is**
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. Streptococcus pneumoniae
   - C. Gram negative bacilli
   - D. *Haemophilus influenzae*

177. **Exposure to rodents may be associated with pneumonia caused by**
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. *Mycobacterium* [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

178. **Which of the following is false in restrictive lung disease**
   - A. Decreased vital capacity
   - B. Increased residual volume
   - C. Decreased functional residual capacity
   - D. Decreased total lung capacity

173A 174D 175D 176A 177C 178B

5. NEUROLOGY

1. **Which of the following is not included within 'motor functions'**
   A. [illegible] of muscles
   B. Tone and power
   C. [illegible]
   D. Involuntary movements

2. **Which is not a symptom of raised intracranial tension**
   A. Altered consciousness
   B. Headache
   C. Non-projectile vomiting
   D. Convulsions

3. **Reversible ischaemic neurological deficit (RIND) usually recovers within**
   A. 24 hours
   B. 96 hours
   C. 2 weeks
   D. 3 weeks

4. **Weber's syndrome is crossed hemiplegia with involvement of**
   A. Facial nerve
   B. Oculomotor nerve
   C. Abducent nerve
   D. Vagus nerve

5. **In the setting of puerperium, which of the following is most common in producing neurodeficit**
   A. Venous sinus thrombosis
   B. Accelerated atherosclerosis
   C. Cerebral embolism
   D. Puerperal sepsis

6. **Which is not a feature of 'stage of neural shock' in hemiplegia**
   A. Retention of urine
   B. Coma
   C. Absent deep jerks
   D. Hypertonia

7. **Neck rigidity is not found in**
   A. After epileptic seizure
   B. Meningism
   C. Hysteria
   D. Tetanus

8. **Crossed hemiplegia indicates the site of lesion in**
   A. Internal capsule
   B. Cortex
   C. Cervical spine
   D. Brainstem

Ans 1-C 2-C 3-B 4-B 5-A 6-D 7-A 8-D

9. Which is not a feature of UMN palsy
   - A. Spasticity
   - B. Babinski's sign
   - C. Clonus
   - D. Fasciculation

10. Neck rigidity may be absent in the presence of
   - A. Hypokalaemia
   - B. Hyperkalaemia
   - C. Deep coma
   - D. Hyperpyrexia

11. Which is not a test for cortical sensory function
   - A. Perceptual rivalry
   - B. Graphaesthesia
   - C. Vibration sensation
   - D. Two point localisation

12. In monoplegia, usually the site of lesion lies in
   - A. Pons
   - B. Internal capsule
   - C. Cortex
   - D. Midbrain

13. Lasegue's sign is present in
   - A. Cervical spondylosis
   - B. Prolapsed intervertebral disc
   - C. Duchenne myopathy
   - D. Guillain-Barre syndrome

14. Commonest cerebrovascular accident (CVA) is
   - A. Cerebral haemorrhage
   - B. Cerebral thrombosis
   - C. Cerebral embolism
   - D. Subarachnoid haemorrhage

15. All are features of pontine haemorrhage except
   - A. Disconjugate gaze
   - B. Pin point pupil
   - C. Hypothermia
   - D. Paralysis

16. All of the following are sources of cerebral embolism except
   - A. Tricuspid incompetence with occasional ectopics
   - B. Left ventricular aneurysm
   - C. Left atrial myxoma
   - D. Subacute bacterial endocarditis

17. All of the following produce meningism except
   - A. Weil's disease
   - B. Cerebral malaria
   - C. Atypical pneumonia
   - D. Enteric fever

18. All of the following may produce syncope except
   - A. Cardiac tamponade
   - B. Tight aortic stenosis
   - C. Stokes-Adams syndrome
   - D. Arrhythmia

Ans: 9-D 10-C 11-C 12-C 13-B 14-B 15-C 16-A 17-B 18-A

Regarding acute transverse myelitis which is false
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Which is not included under "cranio-vertebral anomaly"
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Abdominal reflex is lost early in
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Which of the following does not produce pure motor paraplegia
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

"Paraplegia in flexion" may have all of the following except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Hypertonia is a feature of all except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Spastic paraplegia is not produced by
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Abdominal reflex is usually retained in
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Cerebral oedema induced by CVA should not be treated by
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Tropical spastic paraplegia is caused by
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Ans: [illegible]

29. **All of the following produce 'cord compression' except**
A. Fatty arachnoiditis
B. Spinal epidural abscess
C. Subacute combined degeneration
D. Neurofibroma

30. **Froin's loculation syndrome does not have**
A. Xanthochromia
B. Increased CSF pressure
C. High protein content
D. Positive Queckenstedt's test

31. **Commonest cause of peripheral neuropathy in India is**
A. Diabetes mellitus
B. Chronic renal failure
C. Leprosy
D. After INH therapy

32. **Which is false in subacute combined degeneration**
A. Glossitis
B. Babinski's sign
C. Ankle clonus
D. Anaemia

33. **Commonest cause of unilateral foot drop is**
A. Motor neuron disease
B. Common peroneal nerve palsy
C. Peripheral neuropathy
D. Peroneal muscular atrophy

34. **Albumino-cytological dissociation is not a feature of**
A. Guillain-Barre syndrome
B. Acoustic neurofibroma
C. Froin's loculation syndrome
D. Meningism

35. **Which of the following is involved earliest in diphtheritic neuropathy**
A. Loss of accommodation
B. Polyneuropathy
C. Paralysis of soft palate
D. Abducent palsy

36. **Management of choice in Guillain-Barre syndrome is**
A. Immunoglobulin
B. Cyclophosphamide
C. Corticosteroid
D. Interferon

37. **All of the following produce mononeuritis multiplex except**
A. Polyarteritis nodosa
B. Sarcoidosis
C. Rheumatoid arthritis
D. Infectious mononucleosis

38. **Muscle sense is increased in all except**
A. [illegible]
B. Tabes dorsalis
C. [illegible]
D. Subacute combined degeneration

[illegible] 34-D [illegible]

39. **Peripheral neuropathy associated with hypertension is found in**
A. Acute intermittent porphyria
B. Amyloidosis
C. [illegible] poisoning
D. Pyridoxine deficiency

40. **Sensory involvement is not found in**
A. [illegible]
B. Myelopathy
C. Neuropathy
D. Myopathy

41. **Xanthochromia is not a feature of**
A. Froin's loculation syndrome
B. Old subarachnoid haemorrhage
C. Recent intracerebral haemorrhage
D. Deep jaundice

42. **Posterior column lesion will have**
A. ↑ tone
B. Intact proprioception
C. Brisk deep reflexes
D. Sensory ataxia

43. **Amantadine does not produce**
A. Fatty liver
B. Ankle oedema
C. Seizures
D. Livedo reticularis

44. **All of the following produce cerebellar degeneration except**
A. Bronchogenic carcinoma
B. Myxoedema
C. Valproic acid
D. Alcohol

45. **Oculogyric crisis is found in all except**
A. Petit mal epilepsy
B. Post-encephalitic parkinsonism
C. Metoclopramide-induced
D. Millard-Gubler syndrome

46. **Romberg's sign is present in**
A. Cerebellar ataxia
B. Labyrinthine ataxia
C. Apraxia
D. Sensory ataxia

47. **Which is not a feature of parkinsonism**
A. Tremor
B. Rigidity
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

48. **Titubation is classically seen in**
A. Drug-induced dyskinesia
B. Parkinsonism
C. Cerebellar disease
D. Aortic incompetence

Ans: 39-A 40-D 41-C 42-D 43-A 44-C 45-C 46-D 47-D 48-C

[illegible] is not parkinsonism plus syndrome

[illegible] signs may be associated with

[illegible] of "rigidity" are all except

[illegible] phenomenon" is precipitated by

[illegible] bulbar palsy is seen in

[illegible] of Down's syndrome may be complicated by all except

[illegible] palsy will have all except

[illegible] of the following does not produce phakomatosis

[illegible] of SLE includes all except

[illegible] produce wasting of small [illegible] of hands

[illegible] Which is not a manifestation of normal-pressure hydrocephalus
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Dementia

[illegible] [illegible] is commonly seen in neuropathy induced by
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Cafe-au-lait spots are found in all except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Ataxia telangiectasia

[illegible] Which of the following does not produce pseudobulbar palsy
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Which is false regarding aetiology of benign intracranial hypertension
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Commonest cause of aphasia is
A. [illegible]
B. Cerebral [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Cerebral [illegible]

[illegible] Ptosis is absent in
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Which is not a 'primitive reflex
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Neurological features of thyrotoxicosis do not include
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Fine tremor is found in
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible]

69. **Neurological feature of myxoedema may be**
A. Restlessness
B. Transverse myelitis
C. Hung up deep reflex
D. Poliomyelitis

70. **Which of the following is not associated with pes cavus**
A. Friedreich's ataxia
B. Syringomyelia
C. Neurofibromatosis
D. Poliomyelitis

71. **Miosis is found in all except**
A. Myotonic pupil
B. Organophosphorus poisoning
C. Old age
D. Application of pilocarpine drops

72. **Myxoedema coma is not associated with**
A. Raised intracranial tension
B. Eye opening
C. Hypotension
D. Hypothermia

73. **Flapping tremor is not found in**
A. Raised intracranial tension
B. Hepatocellular failure
C. Hypnotic poisoning
D. Severe heart failure

74. **Glasgow coma scale assesses all except**
A. Verbal response
B. Eye opening
C. Autonomic response
D. Motor response

75. **Horner's syndrome includes all of the following except**
A. Complete ptosis
B. Constricted pupil
C. Anhidrosis
D. Enophthalmos

76. **Cause of bilateral facial nerve palsy does not include**
A. Myopathy
B. Sarcoidosis
C. Guillain-Barre syndrome
D. Leprosy

77. **Pronator sign, lizard tongue and hung-up deep reflex are found in**
A. Myoclonus
B. Dystonia
C. Hemiballismus
D. Chorea

78. **Pendular nystagmus is found in**
A. Amblyopia
B. Cerebellar disorder
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

79. **Argyll Robertson pupil is found in all except**
A. Wernicke's encephalopathy
B. Multiple sclerosis
C. Cerebral haemorrhage
D. [illegible]

Ans 69-C 70-C 71-A 72-D 73-A 74-C 75-[illegible] 76-[illegible] 77-C 78-A 79-C

80. **Corneal reflex tests the integrity of**
   A. Facial nerve B. Oculomotor nerve
   C. Trochlear nerve D. Trigeminal nerve

81. **All of the following may produce papilloedema except**
   A. Guillain-Barre syndrome B. Malignant hypertension
   C. Cavernous sinus thrombosis D. Hypoxia

82. **Lesion in athetosis lies in**
   A. Caudate nucleus B. Putamen
   C. Red nucleus D. Substantia nigra

83. **Commonest cause of abducent nerve palsy is**
   A. Brain tumour B. Diabetes mellitus
   C. Raised intracranial tension D. Gradenigo's syndrome

84. **Which does not fit in 'Ramsay Hunt syndrome'**
   A. LMN type of VIIth nerve palsy
   B. Loss of taste sensation of anterior 2/3rd of tongue
   C. Diminished auditory acuity
   D. Herpetic rash on tympanic membrane

85. **Optic neuritis may be produced by all except**
   A. Ethambutol B. Leprosy
   C. Multiple sclerosis D. Syphilis

86. **All of the following may develop into chorea except**
   A. Hyponatraemia B. Rheumatic fever
   C. Wilson's disease D. Thyrotoxicosis

87. **Internuclear ophthalmoplegia results from**
   A. III, IV, VIth nerve palsy
   B. Malignant exophthalmos
   C. Lesion in medial longitudinal fasciculus
   D. Ocular myopathy

88. **Which of the following does not produce fasciculations**
   A. Recovery phase of poliomyelitis
   B. Organophosphorus poisoning
   C. Chronic motor neuron disease
   D. Hereditary spastic paraplegia

Ans. 80-D 81-D 82-B 83-C 84-C 85-B 86-A 87-C 88-D

89. **True hypertrophy of muscles is found in all except**

A. Duchenne type muscular dystrophy
B. Manual labourers
C. [illegible]
D. Athletes

90. **Root vaule of 'plantar response' is**

A. L
B. $S_{1,2}$
C. S
D. $L_5 S_1$

91. **Myopathy is best diagnosed by**

A. Muscle enzyme study
B. Nerve conduction study
C. Muscle biopsy
D. Electromyography

92. **Trismus is seen in all of the following except**

A. Tetanus
B. [illegible]
C. Diphtheria
D. Quinsy

93. **Atrophy in Duchenne myopathy is classically seen in**

A. Pectoralis major
B. Deltoid
C. Infraspinatus
D. Calf muscles

94. **Limb-girdle type myopathy inherits the disease as**

A. X-linked dominant
B. Autosomal recessive
C. X-linked recessive
D. Autosomal dominant

95. **Delayed relaxation of ankle jerk is seen in all except**

A. Parkinsonism
B. Gross pedal oedema
C. Myxoedema
D. Tabes dorsalis

96. **Main d' accoucheur is seen in**

A. Hypocalcaemia
B. Hyperkalaemia
C. Hyponatraemia
D. Hypercalcaemia

97. **Proximal muscle weakness is not produced by**

A. Guillain-Barre syndrome
B. Leprosy
C. Diabetic amyotrophy
D. Polymyositis

98. **Myotonia dystrophica has all of the following morphological features except**

A. Frontal baldness
B. Ptosis
C. Testicular atrophy
D. Brachycephaly

Ans: 89-A 90-C 91-C 92-C 93-A 94-B 95-C 96-A 97-B 98-D

99. **Inversion of supinator jerk indicates the lesion at**

A. $C_{[illegible]}$ B. $C_{[illegible]}$
C. $C_{[illegible]}$ D. $C_{[illegible]}$

100. **Waddling gait is seen in all except**

A. Advanced pregnancy B. Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease
C. Duchenne muscular dystrophy D. Huge ascites

101. **Vibration sensation is lost early in**

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. Diabetes mellitus D. Multiple sclerosis

102. **Most common psychological disorder in myxoedema is**

A. Phobia B. Paranoia
C. Mania D. Depression

103. **Presence of Babinski's sign with loss of ankle jerk is found in all except**

A. Friedreich's ataxia B. Subacute combined degeneration
C. Hepatic precoma D. Taboparesis

104. **Which is abnormal regarding normal CSF findings**

A. Protein content [illegible]-40 mg%
B. Sugar content 40-[illegible] mg%
C. Pressure 6[illegible]-1[illegible] mm of CSF in sitting position
D. Chloride content [illegible]2[illegible]-750 mg%

105. **Atypical feature of Guillain-Barre syndrome is**

A. SIADH B. Optic neuritis
C. Pseudobulbar palsy D. Convulsions

106. **The site of lesion in Korsakoff's psychosis is**

A. Corpus striatum B. Mammillary bodies
C. [illegible] D. Temporal lobe

107. **Babinski's sign is not found in**

A. [illegible] B. Peripheral neuropathy
C. [illegible] D. Marathon runner

108. **Korsakoff's psychosis does not have the feature like**

A. [illegible] B. Defect in learning
C. [illegible] D. Confabulation

[illegible] Perforating ulcer in sole of foot is found in all except

A. Diabetic [illegible]
B. Tabes [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Raynaud's disease

[illegible] Which of the following remains normal in leprosy

A. [illegible]
B. Sensory functions
C. [illegible] function
D. Pro[illegible]ception

[illegible] In cerebral malaria which of the following should not be given

A. IV mannitol
B. Gluc[illegible]s
C. [illegible] dextrose
D. IV q[illegible]

[illegible] Berry aneurysm may be associated with all except

A. [illegible] kidney
B. Coarctation of aorta
C. [illegible] syndrome
D. Tak[illegible] disease

[illegible] Congenital abnormality produced by lithium therapy is

A. [illegible]
B. Heart valve abnormalities
C. [illegible] retardation
D. [illegible] shortening

[illegible] Drug of choice in obsessive-compulsive psychosis is

A. [illegible]
B. Haloperidol
C. [illegible]
D. C[illegible]

[illegible] Which does not produce hypoglycorrhachia [low CSF sugar]

A. [illegible]
B. Tuberculous meningitis
C. Hypog[illegible]
D. Viral meningitis

[illegible] The drug most beneficial in enuresis of a 10-year old boy is

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Haloperidol

[illegible] Neuroleptic malignant syndrome has all the following features except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] All of the following are recognised lithium toxicity except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]

D. Thrombocytopenia

[illegible] 110-C 111-B 112-D 113-B 114-D [illegible]-D [illegible]-B
117-D 118-D

119. 'India ink preparation' in CSF helps in the diagnosis of

A. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis
B. Herpes simplex virus meningitis
C. Cryptococcal meningitis
D. Coxsackie virus meningitis

120. Maligant hyperthermia may be produced by all except

A. Dantrolene
B. Methoxyflurane
C. Succinylcholine
D. Halothane

121. Lymphocytic pleocytosis in CSF is not found in

A. Meningococcal meningitis
B. Neurosarcoidosis
C. Multiple sclerosis
D. Viral meningitis

122. All of the following are seen in bulimia except

A. Caries teeth
B. Amenorrhoea
C. Emaciation
D. Elevated serum amylase

123. Lithium is not used in

A. Polycythaemia vera
B. Mania
C. SIADH
D. Cluster headache

124. Narcolepsy is not associated with

A. Sleep paralysis
B. Epilepsy
C. Hypnagogic hallucination
D. Cataplexy

125. Which is false in Gerstmann's syndrome

A. Agraphia
B. Lesion in dominant parietal lobe
C. Aphasia
D. Acalculia

126. Prophylaxis of migraine may be done by

A. Atenolol
B. Phenytoin
C. Verapamil
D. Sumatriptan

127. Reversible cause of dementia is

A. Post-encephalitic
B. Multi-infarct dementia
C. Huntington's chorea
D. Alzheimer's disease

128. Which is false in cluster headache

A. Male dominance
B. Propranolol is effective in prophylaxis
C. Absence of hereditary predisposition
D. Periorbital pain

119C 120A 121A 122C 123A 124B 125C 126C

129. **Palatal myoclonus is seen in**
   - A. Multiple sclerosis
   - B. Epilepsy
   - C. Eaton-Lambert syndrome
   - D. Cerebellar infarction

130. **Which is false regarding migraine**
   - A. Hereditary predisposition
   - B. Common migraine has aura
   - C. Common in women
   - D. Hemicranial headache

131. **Hypersomnolence is found in all except**
   - A. Subdular haematoma
   - B. Encephalitis lethargica
   - C. Trypanosomiasis
   - D. Pickwickian syndrome

132. **'Hippus' is**
   - A. Unequal pupil
   - B. Synonymous with pin point pupil
   - C. Abnormal neurological movement disorder
   - D. Spontaneous phasic constriction and dilatation of pupil

133. **Apneustic breathing in seen in lesion of**
   - A. Midbrain
   - B. Upper pons
   - C. Lower pons
   - D. Medulla

134. **Jaw claudication is not characteristic of**
   - A. Temporomandibular joint dysfunction
   - B. Trigeminal neuralgia
   - C. Giant cell arteritis
   - D. Glossopharyngeal neuralgia

135. **Xanthopsia is found in**
   - A. Aura phase of migraine
   - B. Lesion in visual cortex
   - C. Digitalis toxicity
   - D. Cerebellar infarction

136. **Meralgia paraesthetica is characterised by all except**
   - A. A peculiar numb, tingling sensation in upper lateral thigh
   - B. May occur spontaneously
   - C. Seen in tall, slender persons
   - D. Quite often remits spontaneously

137. **The most consistent early physical sign evoked in a cerebello-pontine angle tumour is**
   - A. Loss of corneal reflex
   - B. Cerebellar signs
   - C. Facial nerve palsy
   - D. Pyramidal signs

Ans. 129-D 130-B 131-[illegible] 132-D 133-C 134-[illegible] 135-C 136-C 137-A

138 The most common lacunar syndrome in clinical practice is

A. Dysarthria clumsy hand syndrome
B. Pure motor hemiparesis
C. Pure sensory stroke
D. Ataxic hemiparesis

139 Which is not characteristic of lateral medullary syndrome (Wallenberg's syndrome)

A. Horner's syndrome
B. Hiccough
C. Pyramidal lesion
D. Ataxia

140 In trochlear nerve palsy, the patient complains of diplopia while

A. Reading a book
B. Looking in front
C. Looking to the roof
D. Looking sideways by the affected eye

141 Lhermitte's sign is not found in

A. Cervical spondylosis
B. Syringomyelia
C. Motor neuron disease
D. Multiple sclerosis

142 MRI is preferred over CT scan of brain in all except

A. Posterior fossa tumours
B. Multiple sclerosis
C. Pituitary tumours
D. Calcification within a lesion

143 Oculomotor nerve palsy with spared pupil is classically seen in

A. Tuberculous meningitis
B. Diabetes mellitus
C. Multiple sclerosis
D. Brain tumour

144 Transient ischaemic attack (TIA) stamps the process as

A. Embolic
B. Demyelinating
C. Haemorrhagic
D. Inflammatory

145 Commonest intracranial tumour in children is

A. Medulloblastoma
B. Meningioma
C. Metastatic carcinoma
D. Cerebellar haemangioblastoma

146 Slow virus CNS infections are all except

A. Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
B. Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE)
C. Leukodystrophy
D. Tropical spastic paraplegia

Ans. 138-B 139-C 140-A 141-C 142-D 143-B 144-A 145-A 146-D

147 **The earliest skin lesion in tuberous sclerosis is**
- A White spots over trunk and limbs
- B. Adenoma sebaceum
- C Pompholyx
- D Shagreen patch

148 **All are true regarding Alzheimer's disease except**
- A Microscopically 'neurofibrillary tangles' are found
- B Donazepril is used in treatment
- C Aluminium silicate is found in neuritic plaques
- D Biochemically cortical choline acetyltransferase is increased

149 **Nimodipine used in subarachnoid haemorrhage**
- A Prevents excruciating nuchal headache
- B Prevents vasospasm
- C Hastens absorption of blood from CSF
- D Prevents rebleeding

150 **Regarding subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE) all are true except**
- A Isoprinosine is the drug of choice
- B Affects at 5-15 yrs age
- C CSF anti-mumps antibody level is high
- D MRI shows multifocal white matter lesions

151 **'Candle gutterings' on the walls of the ventricles are seen in CT scan in**
- A. Alzheimer's disease
- B. Tuberous sclerosis
- C Leucodystrophy
- D. Cerebral palsy

152 **Which is not included in the triad of tuberous sclerosis**
- A. Phakomatosis
- B. Mental retardation
- C Adenoma sebaceum
- D. Seizures

153 **The common sites of meningioma are all except**
- A Sylvian fissure
- B Olfactory groove
- C Cerebello pontine angle
- D Occipital cortex

154 **Which is not a PRION disease**
- A Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker syndrome
- B Rubella panencephalitis
- C Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
- D Kuru

Ans. 147-A 148-D 149-B 150-C 151-B 152-[illegible] 153-D 154 B

155. Which organism commonly produces meningitis in an adolescent

A. *E. coli*
B. *Pneumococcus*
C. *Meningococcus*
D. *H. influenzae*

156. 'Railroad track' calcification in X-ray skull is found in

A. von Recklinghausen's disease
B. Ataxia telangiectasia
C. Sturge-Weber disease
D. Tuberous sclerosis

157. α-bungarotoxin is associated with neuroparalysis in

A. Elapidae group snake bite
B. Botulinus poisoning
C. Periodic paralysis
D. Lathyrism

158. Which does not produce thickened peripheral nerves

A. Chronic Guillain-Barré syndrome
B. Refsum's disease
C. Leprosy
D. Alcoholic polyneuropathy

159. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI) are all except

A. Paroxetine
B. Fluvoxamine
C. Sertraline
D. Fluoxetine

160. Brushfield's spots in iris are seen in

A. Noonan's syndrome
B. Down's syndrome
C. Turner's syndrome
D. Klinefelter's syndrome

161. Therapeutic range of phenytoin is

A. 5–10 µg/mL
B. 10–20 µg/mL
C. 20–30 µg/mL
D. 30–40 µg/mL

162. Tensilon test improves the muscle weakness in

A. Motor neuron disease
B. Myopathy
C. Myasthenia gravis
D. Polymyositis

163. All of the following are antiepileptic drugs except

A. Lubeluzole
B. Lamotrigine
C. Felbamate
D. Vigabatrin

164. Regarding dermatomyositis which one is false

A. [illegible] as [illegible]
B. Heliotrope rash over face is characteristic
C. May be associated with malignancy
D. [illegible] disease is associated with [illegible]

Ans. 155-C 156-C 157-A 158-D 159-C 160-B 161-B 162-C 163-A 164-A

165. **The commonest cause of convulsion in a child (2–12 yrs) is**
    A. Encephalitis
    B. Trauma
    C. Epilepsy
    D. Febrile

166. **Refsum's disease is associated with all except**
    A. Tissue accumulation of phytanic acid
    B. Deafness
    C. Acanthocytosis of RBC
    D. Retinitis pigmentosa

167. **All of the following may develop into endocrine myopathy except**
    A. Hypothyroidism
    B. Cushing's syndrome
    C. Hyperthyroidism
    D. Diabetes mellitus

168. **Increased jaw jerk is seen in**
    A. Syringomyelia
    B. Bulbar palsy
    C. Hyperthyroidism
    D. Chronic motor neuron disease

169. **Uncinate fits are characteristically seen in tumour of**
    A. Occipital lobe
    B. Temporal lobe
    C. Parietal lobe
    D. Frontal lobe

170. **Migraine is not associated with**
    A. Dysphasia
    B. Diplopia
    C. Seizures
    D. Paraesthesia

171. **Which of the following is not a feature of syringobulbia**
    A. Spastic tongue
    B. Dysphagia
    C. Nasal regurgitation
    D. Dysarthria

172. **EEG findings showing slow waves, spikes and 'burst suppression' are characteristic of**
    A. Infantile spasm
    B. Absence seizures
    C. Tonic seizures
    D. Myoclonic seizures

173. **Hiccough occurs in all of the following except**
    A. Wallenberg's syndrome
    B. Acute renal failure
    C. Oesophagitis
    D. Diaphragmatic pleurisy

Ans: 165-C 166-C 167-D 168-D 169-B 170-C 171-A 172-A 173-C

174 **Which is false regarding Eaton-Lambert syndrome**

A. Repeated efforts increase muscle strength
B. Deep reflexes are depressed
C. Guanidine hydrochloride is the treatment of choice
D. Ocular muscles are commonly involved

175 **Tabes dorsalis presents with all except**

A. Waddling gait
B. Argyll Robertson pupil
C. Loss of ankle jerk
D. Bladdery dysfunction

176 **Multiple sclerosis is not associated with**

A. Temporal pallor of optic disc
B. Papilloedema
C. Nystagmus
D. Athalia

177 **'Organic brain syndrome' may be produced by**

A. Macrolides
B. [illegible]
C. Cephalosporins
D. Quinolines

178 **Oppenheim's gait is characteristic of**

A. Peripheral neuropathy
B. Duchenne myopathy
C. Multiple sclerosis
D. Hysteria

179 **Carbamazepine is used in all of the following except**

A. Post-herpetic neuralgia
B. Alcohol withdrawal
C. Mania
D. Schizophrenia

180 **Neurofibromatosis leads to an increased risk of having all of the following except**

A. Phaeochromocytoma
B. Meningioma
C. Acoustic neuroma
D. Ependymoma

181 **Which is not a part of Miller-Fisher syndrome**

A. Ataxia
B. Areflexia
C. [illegible]
D. External ophthalmoplegia

182 **Which of the following produces wrist drop**

A. [illegible]
B. Carpal tunnel syndrome
C. [illegible]
D. Radial nerve palsy

183 **Bromocriptine is not useful in the treatment of**

A. [illegible]
B. Acromegaly
C. [illegible]
D. Infertility

Ans. 174-[illegible] 175-A 176-B 177-D 178-C 179-[illegible] 180-[illegible] 181-B 182-[illegible] 183-A

184. In health, intracranial calcification may be seen in all except

A. Pineal body
B. Choroid plexus
C. Basal ganglia
D. Dura mater

185. Down-beating nystagmus is seen in

A. Vestibular lesion
B. Labyrinthine lesion
C. Midbrain lesion
D. Posterior fossa lesion

186. The commonest type of neurofibroma is associated with

A. Scoliosis
B. Meningioma
C. Optic glioma
D. Acoustic neuroma

187. Familial periodic paralysis may be seen in all except

A. Normokalaemia
B. Hyperkalaemia
C. Hypercalcaemia
D. Hypokalaemia

188. Which does not produce wasting of small muscles of hands

A. Duchenue muscular dystrophy
B. Thoracic inlet syndrome
C. Rheumatoid arthritis
D. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

189. Acoustc neuroma most likely leads to paralysis of

A. IVth cranial nerve
B. VIth cranial nerve
C. VIIth cranial nerve
D. Xth cranial nerve

190. Disorder of language of cerebral origin is

A. Dysarthria
B. Dysphonia
C. Aphasia
D. Monotonous speech

191. 3-Hz spike-and-wave discharge in EEG during the seizure is diagnostic of

A. Generalised tonic clonic
B. Petit mal
C. Infantile spasm
D. Complex partial

192. Characteristic of LMN lesion is

A. Weakness and spasticity
B. Absent superficial reflex
C. Equivocal plantar response
D. [illegible] deep reflexes

193. Which is not an antiplatelet drug

A. Ticlopidine
B. Pentoxifylline
C. Clopidogrel
D. Aspirin

Ans 184-C 185-D 186-A 187-C 188-A 189-C 190-C 191-B 192-B 193-B

194 **Commonest cause of subarachnoid haemorrhage is**

A. Rupture of arterio-venous malformations
B. Systemic hypertension
C. Emotional excitement
D. Berry aneurysm rupture

195 **Chromosomal anomaly associated with Alzheimer's disease is**

A. Trisomy-13   B. Trisomy-18
C. Trisomy-21   D. Turner's syndrome

196 **Ptosis with dilated pupil is observed in**

A. Horner's syndrome   B. Myasthenia gravis
C. Oculomotor palsy   D. Botulism

197 **Todd's palsy is characteristic of**

A. Transient ischaemic attack   B. Epilepsy
C. Subarachnoid haemorrhage   D. Head injury

198 **Commonest cause of anisocoria is**

A. Oculomotor palsy   B. Application of mydriatic to one eye
C. Horner's syndrome   D. Hutchinson's pupil

199 **Internuclear ophthalmoplegia is commonly due to**

A. Multiple sclerosis   B. Ocular myopathy
C. Myasthenia gravis   D. Diabetes mellitus

200 **The most common site of hypertensive intracranial bleeding is**

A. Putamen   B. Midbrain
C. Cerebellum   D. Thalamus

201 **Drug-induced myopathy may result from all except**

A. [illegible]   B. [illegible]e
C. [illegible]   D. [illegible]

202 **Dilator pupillae is supplied by**

A. [illegible] nerve
B. [illegible] fibres of [illegible] nerve
C. [illegible] nerve
D. [illegible]

Ans. 194-D 195-C 196-C 197-B 198-B 199-A 200-A 201-C 202-D

203. **Brain biopsy in rabies demonstrates**
A. Lewy bodies
B. Negri bodies
C. Schaumann bodies
D. Asteroid bodies

204. **In lathyrism, the toxin responsible for development of neuroparalysis is**
A. Beta oxalyl amino alanine
B. Aflatoxin
C. Pyrrolizidine alkaloids
D. Thiocyanates

205. **Complication of phenytoin does not include**
A. Ataxia
B. Osteomalacia
C. Megaloblastic anaemia
D. Hyperglycaemia

206. **All are the complications of oral contraceptive pills except**
A. Venous thrombosis
B. Cerebral haemorrhage
C. Cerebral infarction
D. Acute myocardial infarction

207. **All of the following may cause peripheral neuropathy except**
A. Nitrofurantoin
B. Vincristine
C. Methotrexate
D. INH

208. **Which of the following may develop into paranoid psychosis**
A. Carbamazepine
B. Cocaine
C. Amphetamines
D. Flumazenil

209. **Right middle cerebral artery territory infarction usually does not feature**
A. Coma
B. Aphasia
C. Facial weakness
D. Hemiparesis

210. **Sacoidosis commonly involves the cranial nerve**
A. IIIrd
B. Vth
C. VIIth
D. Xth

211. **Significant loss of vision in a hypertensive patient may be due to all except**
A. Papilloedema
B. Retinal haemorrhage
C. Infarction of occipital lobe
D. Ischaemic optic neuropathy

212. **Ptosis associated with diplopia and diminished movement of eyeball is due to**
A. Myasthenia gravis
B. Periodic paralysis
C. Elapidae snake bite
D. Oculomotor palsy

Ans 203-B 204-A 205-D 206-B 207-C 208-C 209-B 210-C 211-A 212-D

213. **Bromocriptine is used in all of the following except**
A. Galactorrhoea
B. Acromegaly
C. Gynaecomastia
D. Parkinsonism

214. **Horner's syndrome manifests as**
A. Complete ptosis + miosis
B. Partial ptosis + miosis
C. Anhidrosis + mydriasis
D. [illegible]

215. **CSF is absorbed by arachnoid villi which are mainly present in**
A. Superior sagittal sinus
B. Fourth ventricle
C. Transverse sinus
D. Inferior sagittal sinus

216. **Chronic fatigue syndrome is fundamentally a**
A. Neuroendocrine disorder
B. Immune disorder
C. Psychiatric disorder
D. Metabolic disorder

217. **Heerfordt's syndrome is uveoparotid fever with cranial nerve palsy, and is seen in**
A. Leprosy
B. Tuberculosis
C. Mikulicz's syndrome
D. Sarcoidosis

218. **Which group of muscles are almost never affected in polymyositis**
A. Ocular muscles
B. Proximal limb muscles
C. Anterior neck muscles
D. Pharyngeal muscles

219. **Commonest presentation of neurocysticercosis is**
A. Focal neurodeficit
B. Blindness
C. Radiculomyelopathy
D. Convulsions

220. **"Bull's-eye maculopathy" is characteristic toxicity of**
A. [illegible]
B. Amiodarone
C. Chloroquine
D. Probenecid

221. **Thrombosis of left middle cerebral artery may give rise to**
A. Diplopia
B. Paralysis of conjugate gaze towards left
C. Right homonymous hemianopia
D. Hemiplegia of the right side where affection of leg is more than arm

Ans. 213-C 214-B 215-A 216-C 217-D 218-A 219-D 220-C 221-C

222. **Chorea may develop from consumption of**
   - A. Reserpine
   - B. Oral contraceptive pills
   - C. Phenol
   - D. Epsilon-aminocaproic acid

223. **Anterior horn cell disease is**
   - A. Myasthenia gravis
   - B. Progressive muscular atrophy
   - C. Tabes dorsalis
   - D. Botulism

224. **Phenytoin toxicity may result in all except**
   - A. Pendular nystagmus
   - B. Cerebellar syndrome
   - C. Pseudolymphoma
   - D. Megaloblastic anaemia

225. **Which of the following is false in polymyositis**
   - A. Has a good prognosis in children
   - B. Myoglobinuria may be associated with
   - C. Wasting of small muscles of the hand is characteristic
   - D. A component of mixed connective tissue disease

226. **Charcot (neuropathic) joint is a recognised complication of all except**
   - A. Diabetes mellitus
   - B. Tabes dorsalis
   - C. Syringomyelia
   - D. Friedreich's ataxia

227. **Unilateral ptosis is characteristic of all except**
   - A. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
   - B. Cluster headache
   - C. Bell's palsy
   - D. Syringobulbia

228. **Pseudobulbar palsy is not associated with**
   - A. Emotional incontinence
   - B. Extensor plantar response
   - C. Flaccid dysarthria
   - D. Masked facies

229. **Dermatoglyphics with obtuse ATD angle is characteristic of**
   - A. Turner's syndrome
   - B. Down's syndrome
   - C. Klinefelter's syndrome
   - D. Noonan's syndrome

230. **Alcohol withdrawal is not associated with**
   - A. Confabulation
   - B. Tremor
   - C. Visual hallucinations
   - D. Perspiration

231. **In schizophrenia, a better prognosis is indicated by**
   - A. Depression
   - B. Early onset
   - C. Visual hallucinations
   - D. Passivity feelings

Ans. 222-B 223-B 224-A 225-C 226-D 227-[illegible] 228-C 229-B 230-A 231-A

232. **Which is not true in Korsakoff's syndrome**

A. [illegible]
B. Associated with [illegible] infarction
C. [illegible]
D. Presence of nystagmus

233. **Carotid artery stenosis gives rise to**

A. [illegible] hemiplegia
B. Drop attacks
C. Diplopia
D. Transient ipsilateral [illegible] blindness

234. **Muscle pain is not characteristic of**

A. McArdle's disease (muscle phosphorylase deficiency)
B. Guillain-Barre syndrome
C. Steroid myopathy
D. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

235. **All are recognised side effects of lithium except**

A. Diarrhoea
B. Hypothyroidism
C. Ataxia
D. Onycholysis

236. **Astasia-abasia is known as**

A. Hysterical gait disorder
B. Muscle contraction in myotonia
C. Asthenia in motor neuron disease
D. Dementia in AIDS

237. **Gilles de la Tourette syndrome encompasses all except**

A. Multiple tics
B. Coprolalia
C. Dementia
D. Relief by haloperidol

238. **Ocular bobbing is often diagnostic of bilateral damage of**

A. Cerebral cortex
B. Midbrain
C. Internal capsule
D. Pons

239. **Dementia pugilistica develops as a result of**

A. 'Normal-pressure' hydrocephalus
B. Head trauma in professional boxers
C. Alzheimer's disease
D. Huntington's disease

240. **Presence of acanthocytosis of RBC, retinitis pigmentosa and ataxia is suggestive of**

A. Abetalipoproteinaemia
B. Gaucher's disease
C. Mucopolysaccharidoses
D. Swiss type agammaglobulinaemia

Ans: 232-B 233-D 234-C 235-D 236-A 237-C 238-D 239-B 240-A

Cataract is not characteristic of

A. W[illegible]s disease
B. H[illegible]atosis
C. [illegible]
D. Galac[illegible]aemia

Internuclear ophthalmoplegia results from damage of

A. Sympathetic nervous system
B. C[illegible]ary ganglion
C. Medial longitudinal fasciculus
D. [illegible] nerve

Commonest intracranial tumour is

A. [illegible]a
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

The dermatome at nipple is

A. C_3
B. T_2
C. T_6
D. T_4

Locked-in syndrome occurs in lesion of

A. Ventral pons
B. Cortex
C. Internal capsule
D. Thalamus

Fear of relapse in cancer survivors is known as

A. Dandy-Walker syndrome
B. D[illegible] syndrome
C. [illegible]es syndrome
D. Da [illegible] syndrome

Among the following, which is most common adult muscular dystrophy

A. Becker muscular dystrophy
B. Facioscapulohumeral dystrophy
C. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
D. [illegible] dystrophy

Which of the following is homologue of Hoffman's sign of upper extremity

A. [illegible]k's sign
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible] sign

The lobe of brain primarily affected in herpes simplex encephalitis is

A. Temporal
B. [illegible]
C. Parietal
D. [illegible]

Ans: 241-A 242-C 243-D 244-D 245-A 246-B 247-D 248-D 249-A

250. **Serum creatine kinase (CK) level is not raised in**
   A. Hypothyroid myopathy
   B. Dermatomyositis
   C. Hyperthyroid myopathy
   D. Duchenne muscular dystrophy

251. **Brain tumour disseminating through CSF is**
   A. Ependymoma
   B. Glioma
   C. [illegible]
   D. Pinealomas

252. **Xenophobia is the fear of**
   A. Strangers
   B. Pain
   C. Animals
   D. High places

253. **Cherry red spot in fundoscopy is characteristic of all except**
   A. Central retinal artery occlusion
   B. Niemann-Pick disease
   C. Retinitis pigmentosa
   D. Tay Sachs disease

254. **All are 'Calpain'-associated diseases except**
   A. Cirrhosis of liver
   B. Cataract
   C. Multiple sclerosis
   D. Alzheimer's disease

255. **Ataxia-telangiectasia is not associated with**
   A. Recurrent sinus and pulmonary infection
   B. Mental retardation
   C. Choreoathetosis
   D. Retinitis pigmentosa

256. **Which is not a recognized feature of cerebellar dysfunction**
   A. Hypermetria
   B. Dysrhythmokinesis
   C. Hypertonia
   D. Titubation

257. **Eaton-Lambert syndrome is characterized by all of the following except**
   A. Proximal muscle weakness
   B. Weakness tends to improve after a few minutes of muscular contraction
   C. Absent tendon reflexes
   D. Wasting of muscles

Ans. 250-C 251-A 252-A 253-C 254-A 255-D 256-C 257-D

Collet-Siccard syndrome affects the following cranial nerves

A. 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th
B. 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th
C. [illegible], 10th, 11th, 12th
D. 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th

Which of the following is not a human 'Prion' disease

A. Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker disease
B. Fatal familial insomnia
C. Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis
D. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease

Which drug is not used in parkinsonism

A. [illegible]
B. Rasagiline
C. Tiagabine
D. Ropinirole

6. NEPHROLOGY

1. **Streptococcal pyoderma may be associated with all except**
   A. Pyaemia
   B. Acute rheumatic fever
   C. Scarlet fever
   D. Acute glomerulonephritis (AGN)

2. **All are recognised causes of chronic renal failure (CRF) except**
   A. Snake bite
   B. Malignant hypertension
   C. Diabetes mellitus
   D. Obstructive uropathy

3. **All are true in acute renal failure (ARF) except**
   A. ↑ Urea
   B. ↑ H^{+} concentration
   C. ↑ Ca^{++}
   D. ↑ K^{+}

4. **Urine of low specific gravity is obtained in**
   A. Diabetes mellitus
   B. Massive proteinuria
   C. Psychogenic polydipsia
   D. Severe dehydration

5. **Broad casts are found in**
   A. Acute glomerulonephritis
   B. Urinary tract infection
   C. Analgesic nephropathy
   D. Chronic renal failure (CRF)

6. **'Fruity odour' in urine is found in**
   A. Urinary tract infection (UTI)
   B. Diabetic ketoacidosis
   C. Alkaptonuria
   D. Chyluria

7. **Most beneficial drug in enuresis is**
   A. Fluoxetine
   B. Haloperidol
   C. Chlorpromazine
   D. Imipramine

8. **Urinary clearance of IgG compared with transferrin is found to be <10 in**
   A. Membranous nephropathy
   B. Minimal lesion nephropathy
   C. [illegible]
   D. [illegible]

Ans 1-B 2-A 3-C 4-C 5-D 6-B 7-D 8-B

9. **Which is not a criteria for diagnosis of nephrotic syndrome**
   A. Hypertension
   B. Massive proteinuria
   C. Hyperlipidaemia
   D. Anasarca

10. **Oliguria is**
   A. < 50 mL urine/24 hrs
   B. < 100 mL urine/24 hrs
   C. < 200 mL urine/24 hrs
   D. < 400 mL urine/24 hrs

11. **Fatty cast is often diagnostic of**
   A. Nephrotic syndrome
   B. Acute glomerulonephritis
   C. End-stage renal disease
   D. Papillary necrosis

12. **Which is not a neuromuscular complication of uraemia**
   A. Encephalopathy
   B. Myelopathy
   C. Neuropathy
   D. Myopathy

13. **Which is not a cause of 'sterile pyuria'**
   A. Renal tuberculosis
   B. Cystitis
   C. Interstitial nephritis
   D. Papillary necrosis

14. **AGN is not characterised by**
   A. Macroscopic haematuria
   B. Systemic hypertension
   C. Massive proteinuria
   D. Oliguria

15. **'Complete' anuria is found in**
   A. Diffuse cortical necrosis
   B. Acute gastroenteritis
   C. Acute renal failure
   D. Chronic glomerulonephritis

16. **Which is not a recognised cause of microalbuminuria**
   A. Nephrotic syndrome
   B. Diabetes mellitus with early renal involvement
   C. Congestive cardiac failure
   D. Strenuous physical exercise

17. **Acidic urine is produced in**
   A. UTI by *Proteus*
   B. Renal tubular acidosis
   C. High vegetarian diet
   D. Chronic renal failure

18. **Which of the following does not produce red urine**
   A. Haemoglobinuria
   B. Myoglobinuria
   C. Microscopic haematuria
   D. Acute intermittent porphyria

Ans. 9-A 10-D 11-A 12-B 13-B 14-C 15-A 16-A 17-D 18-C

Complications of AGN include all except

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

Hematuria is not found in

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

Colony count in a symptomatic UTI is

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

Pyuria is produced by all of the following except

A. [illegible] B. Congestive cardiac failure
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

Radiolucent nephrolithiasis is found in stones composed of

A. [illegible] B. Cystine
C. Uric acid D. Calcium oxalate

Renal vein thrombosis in adults is seen in

A. [illegible] B. Acute [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. Horse-shoe kidney

Isosthenuria is found in

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

Metastatic calcification is seen in all of the following organs except

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

All the drugs may produce nephrotic syndrome except

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

Which is not a guanidino compound

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

29. **Commonest histological variety of nephrotic syndrome in adult is**
   A. Minimal lesion
   B. Focal glomerulosclerosis
   C. Mesangial proliferative
   D. Membranous

30. **Normal urinary osmolality in mOsm/kg of water is approximately**
   A. 150-200
   B. [illegible]
   C. 400-700
   D. 800-950

31. **Which is false regarding Tamm-Horsfall mucoprotein**
   A. An abnormal urinary protein
   B. Does not arise from plasma
   C. Secreted by renal tubules
   D. Glycoprotein in nature

32. **AGN may be produced by all except**
   A. Hepatitis B
   B. Malaria
   C. Kala-azar
   D. Pneumococcus

33. **Acute tubular necrosis is found in all except**
   A. Weil's disease
   B. Rhabdomyolysis
   C. Abruptio placentae
   D. Cisplatin induced

34. **Isolated haematuria is not found in**
   A. Renal tuberculosis
   B. Papillary necrosis
   C. Acute glomerulonephritis
   D. Sickle-cell nephropathy

35. **Complement C_3 is characteristically low in all except**
   A. Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
   B. SLE
   C. Focal glomerulosclerosis
   D. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis

36. **Which metal is not responsible for development of nephrotic syndrome**
   A. Gold
   B. Iron
   C. Mercury
   D. Lead

37. **Which of the following commonly affects kidney**
   A. Rheumatoid arthritis
   B. Microscopic polyarteritis
   C. Takayasu arteritis
   D. [illegible] arteritis

Ans: 29-D 30-C 31-A 32-D 33-A 34-C 35-C 36-B 37-[illegible]

[illegible] **Nephrotic syndrome may be associated with hypertension in all except**
A. [illegible]
B. Focal [illegible]
C. [illegible] endocarditis [illegible]
D. Diabetes mellitus

[illegible] **Which is false regarding Berger's disease**
A. [illegible]
B. ↑ Serum IgA
C. It may [illegible] of Henoch [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Diabetes mellitus complicated by nephrotic syndrome has all the following features except**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. Initially GFR may be increased
D. Increased [illegible] renin activity

[illegible] **Commonest cause of renal vein thrombosis in a child is**
A. Minimal lesion nephropathy
B. Dehydration
C. Acute glomerulonephritis
D. [illegible] syndrome

[illegible] **Haemoptysis associated with renal failure is found in all except**
A. Henoch [illegible] purpura
B. [illegible]
C. Pulmonary arterio-venous fistula
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Commonest renal lesion in diabetic nephropathy is**
A. Diffuse glomerulosclerosis
B. Chronic [illegible]
C. Arterionephrosclerosis
D. Nodular glomerulosclerosis

[illegible] **Which is false regarding Goodpasture's disease**
A. [illegible] haemorrhage
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible] level

[illegible] 40-D 41-[illegible] 4[illegible]-C 43-[illegible] [illegible]

45. **Subendothelial dense deposits are found by electron microscopy in**
   A. SLE
   B. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
   C. Membranous glomerulopathy
   D. F[illegible] disease

46. **Alport's syndrome may have**
   A. Thro[illegible]is
   B. [illegible]
   C. Hyper[illegible]aemia
   D. [illegible] keratopathy

47. **Cure of chronic prostatitis is done by**
   A. Macrolides
   B. [illegible]
   C. 3rd generation cephalosporins
   D. [illegible]

48. **Dehydration should be strictly avoided before preforming IVP in**
   A. Multiple myeloma
   B. Acute myeloid leukaemia
   C. Renal cell carcinoma
   D. Lymphoma

49. **All of the following may be complicated by papillary necrosis except**
   A. Macroglobulinaemia
   B. [illegible]
   C. Leprosy
   D. Diabetes mellitus

50. **Bilaterally palpable kidneys are found in all except**
   A. Polycystic kidney
   B. Acromegaly
   C. Amyloidosis
   D. Wilms tumour

51. **Alport's syndrome is associated with all except**
   A. Autosomal recessive inheritance
   B. Recurrent haematuria
   C. Sensorineural deafness
   D. Interstitial foam cells

52. **Saturnine gout develops as a result of**
   A. Analgesic nephropathy
   B. Mercury [illegible]pathy
   C. Lead nephropathy
   D. [illegible]

53. **Anti-tubule basement membrane antibodies may be found in treatment with**
   A. [illegible]
   B. [illegible]
   C. Methicillin
   D. Streptomycin

Ans 45-A 4[illegible] B 47-[illegible] 48-A 49-C 50-D 51 A [illegible] 53-[illegible]

63. **All of the following may develop nephrolithiasis except**
A. Primary hyperparathyroidism
B. Intestinal hyperoxaluria
C. Hypervitaminosis D
D. Proximal renal tubular acidosis

64. **Medullary cystic disease is not associated with**
A. Stunted growth
B. Hyponatraemia
C. Hypochloraemia
D. Polyuria

65. **A child with rickets, nephrocalcinosis, hyperchloraemic acidosis and alkaline urine is suffering from**
A. Distal renal tubular acidosis
B. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
C. Proximal renal tubular acidosis
D. Vitamin D sensitive rickets

66. **ACE-inhibitors are contraindicated in all except**
A. Bilateral renal artery stenosis
B. Diabetes mellitus
C. Pregnancy
D. Aortic stenosis

67. **Absolute contraindications of renal transplantation are all except**
A. Hepatitis C infection with chronic hepatitis
B. Previous sensitisation to donor tissue
C. HIV infection
D. Active malignancy

68. **Tubular proteinuria is assessed by measuring**
A. Tamm-Horsfall mucoprotein
B. β_2-microglobulin
C. Transferrin
D. Albumin

69. **All are true regarding renal ischaemia except**
A. Vasculitis is an aetiology
B. Patchy necrosis on M/E
C. Most marked in proximal tubules
D. Disruption of tubular basement membrane

70. **Most important diagnostic point in favour of CRF by USG is**
A. Increase in size of kidney
B. Diminished ultrasonic density of cortex
C. Loss of cortico-medullary differentiation
D. Renal pelvis full of urine

63-D 64-C 65-A 66-B 67-A 68-B 69-C
70-C

54. Fabry's disease is not related to
- A. Accumulation of [illegible]tophan
- B. Corneal dystrophy
- C. Premature coronary artery disease
- D. As a result of deficiency of [illegible]galactosidase

55. 'Ring shadow' on IVP diagnoses
- A. Medullary cystic kidney
- B. Papillary necrosis
- C. Gouty nephropathy
- D. Hypercalcaemic nephropathy

56. Which of the following certainly diagnoses a renal lump
- A. Slight movement with respiration
- B. Band of colonic resonance
- C. [illegible]
- D. Bimanual palpability

57. Bartter's syndrome should not have
- A. Hypokalaemia
- B. Normotension
- C. Acidosis
- D. Elevated plasma renin activity

58. Alimentary glycosuria may be associated with all except
- A. Hyperthyroidism
- B. Normal individuals
- C. Partial gastrectomy
- D. Renal failure

59. Fanconi syndrome may arise from all except
- A. Haemochromatosis
- B. Cystinosis
- C. Wilson's disease
- D. Galactosaemia

60. Which is false regarding adult polycystic disease of kidney
- A. Autosomal recessive inheritance
- B. [illegible]% have hypertension
- C. [illegible]% die from subarachnoid haemorrhage
- D. [illegible]% have hepatic cysts

61. Commonest presentation of renal cell carcinoma is
- A. Flank pain
- B. Haematuria
- C. Palpable abdominal mass
- D. Distant metastasis

62. Hyporeninaemic hypoaldosteronism is seen in
- A. [illegible] syndrome
- B. Congestive cardiac failure
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. Sickle cell [illegible]

Ans: 54-A 55-[illegible] 56-[illegible] 57-C 58-[illegible] 59-[illegible] 60-A 61-[illegible] 62-C

71. Which does not produce 'sterile pyuria'
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

72. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis is not produced as a result of
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

73. Positive Rothera's test in urine is found in all except
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

74. All are true in 'dialysis dementia' except
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

75. Each kidney contains approximately
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

76. Which is true in prerenal azotaemia
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

77. Renal biopsy is contraindicated in all except
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

78. Renal tubular acidosis is not seen in
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

79. Commonest organism producing acute pyelonephritis is
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

71-C 72-A 73-C 74-A 75-C 76-D 77 D [illegible] 79-B

All are true in bladder carcinoma except
- A. [illegible] smoking is a predisposing factor
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible] affects males
- D. [illegible]maturia is [illegible]

All are true in urethral syndrome except
- A. [illegible] affects [illegible]
- B. [illegible] urethral [illegible]
- C. [illegible] bacteria are [illegible] from urine
- D. [illegible] are [illegible]

Which is not true in orthostatic proteinuria
- A. [illegible] in tall persons
- B. [illegible] occurs in [illegible] posture
- C. [illegible] a [illegible] underlying [illegible]
- D. May be related to [illegible]

Peritoneal dialysis may be complicated by all except
- A. [illegible]
- B. Hypo[illegible]
- C. [illegible]lectasis
- D. [illegible]

For definitive diagnosis of vesico-uretecric reflux the investigation of choice is
- A. Ultrasonography
- B. IVP
- C. [illegible]rating cystourethrography
- D. [illegible] studies

Which is false in CRF-related anaemia
- A. [illegible] degradation of erythropoietin
- B. [illegible] red cell survival
- C. [illegible] loss due to capillary fragility
- D. [illegible] due to toxic effects of uraemia

Inheritance of renal glycosuria is
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible] dominant
- D. [illegible]

87. Chronic interstitial nephritis may lead to all of the following except
- A. [illegible]
- B. Small kidneys
- C. [illegible]a
- D. Hypertension

Ans [illegible] 81-[illegible] 82-[illegible] 83-B 84-[illegible] 85-A 86-A 87-[illegible]

87. All of the following produce enuresis except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

88. Earliest manifestation of minimal lesion nephropathy is
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

89. Which of the following is usually unresponsive to [illegible] steroid therapy
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

90. Balanoposthitis is not associated with
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

91. All of the following may give rise to RPGN except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

92. Absolute indication for dialysis
A. [illegible] > 6 [illegible]
B. [illegible] level > 2[illegible]
C. [illegible] level > [illegible]
D. [illegible]

93. Serum acid phosphatase level is increased in all except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

94. In stage 5 chronic kidney disease (CKD) the GFR falls below
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

95. All of the following are associated with hypercalciuria except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

97. **Wilms tumour is characterised by all except**
A. Renal lump with smooth surface
B. Haematuria
C. Pain abdomen
D. Commonest renal malignancy

98. **Serum urea and creatinine remain normal in**
A. Hepatorenal syndrome
B. Haemolytic uraemic syndrome
C. Hydronephrosis
D. Acute renal failure

99. **All of the following are complications of chronic pyelonephritis except**
A. Chronic renal failure
B. Septicaemia
C. [illegible]
D. Hypertension

100. **Transient deafness is most commonly associated with**
A. Ethacrynic acid
B. Spironolactone
C. Hydrochlorthiazide
D. Bumetanide

101. **The urine in obligatory diuresis following relief of urinary obstruction is**
A. Concentrated
B. Low in sodium
C. Dilute and alkaline
D. Highly acidic

102. **Blood level of all rises in ARF except**
A. Uric acid
B. K^+
C. Na^+
D. Creatinine

103. **Which of the following is not added to urine by tubular secretion**
A. K^+
B. Urea
C. H^+
D. Creatinine

104. **'Rugger jersey spine' is seen in**
A. Ochronosis
B. Chronic renal failure
C. Sickle cell anaemia
D. Hypoparathyroidism

105. **X-ray pelvis shows iliac horns in**
A. Fabry's disease
B. Nail patella syndrome
C. Alport's syndrome
D. Medullary sponge kidney

Ans 97-D 98-C 99-B 100-A 101-C 102-C 103-B 104-B 105-B

106. **Green urine is seen in**
A. Pseudomonas infection
B. Alcaptonuria
C. O[illegible] poisoning
D. Black water fever

107. **Hypernephroma is associated with all except**
A. High incidence of Hypertension
B. Renal vein thrombosis
C. Haematuria
D. Polycythaemia

108. **All of the following may give rise to Fanconi's syndrome except**
A. Wilson's disease
B. Galactosaemia
C. Cystinosis
D. Haemochromatosis

109. **Chronic phenacetin intake may lead to**
A. Glomerulosclerosis
B. Cortical necrosis
C. Tubular necrosis
D. Papillary necrosis

110. **Hyperuricaemia is not a feature of**
A. Nicotinic acid therapy
B. Active psoriasis
C. Fanconi's syndrome
D. Lactic acidosis

111. **Prognosis of which of the following is excellent**
A. Acute glomerulonephritis
B. Interstitial nephritis
C. Chronic nephritis
D. Nephrotic syndrome

112. **Which of the renal stones is radiolucent**
A. Triple phosphate
B. Uric acid
C. Calcium oxalate
D. Cystine stone

113. **All of the following can present as nephritic-nephrotic syndrome except**
A. Diabetes mellitus
B. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
C. SLE
D. Post-infectious glomerulonephritis

114. **Bosentan is recognised as a**
A. Calcium sensitizer
B. Serotonin uptake inhibitor
C. Endothelin antagonist
D. TNF-antagonist

115. **IgA nephropathy commonly presents with**
A. Systemic hypertension
B. Acute renal failure
C. Haematuria
D. Nephrotic syndrome

Ans. 106-C 107-A 108-D 109-D 110-C 111-A 112-B 113-A 114-C 115-C

Plasma urea, creatinine is found in all except

In a severely uraemic patient which of the following would indicate chronic renal failure

Which is not a typical association in adult polycystic kidney disease

Recurrent haematuria is not classically seen in

Recognised feature of minimal change glomerular disease is

In pregnancy-induced hypertension, which of the following suggests pre-eclampsia

- > 45 mg/dL
- > dL
- 5 mg/dL
- Diastolic BP > 95 mm Hg

Heavy proteinuria associated with haematuria is suggestive of

- A. Renal artery thrombosis
- B. Interstitial nephritis
- C. Papillary necrosis
- D. Renal vein thrombosis

Microscopic haematuria is characteristic of

- A. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
- B. Thin basement membrane disease of kidney
- C. Membranous nephropathy
- D. glomerulonephritis

Commonest cause of solute diuresis is

- A. Radiocontrast media
- B. High protein feeding
- C. Poorly controlled diabetes mellitus
- D. Administration of mannitol

118-D 117-C 118-B 119-A 120-D 121-B 122-C 123-A 124-D

125. **WBC casts in urine are suggestive of all except**
   A. Transplant rejection
   B. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
   C. Interstitial nephritis
   D. Pyelonephritis

126. **Struvite stone are usually result of urinary infection by**
   A. *Staphylococcus*
   B. *Proteus*
   C. *Pseudomonas*
   D. *Klebsiella*

127. **Renal tubular acidosis may be due to**
   A. Methoxyflurane
   B. Streptozotocin
   C. Captopril
   D. Probenecid

128. **Regarding erythropoietin therapy in CRF, which is not correct**
   A. Patients with ferritin level 50–100 µg/L respond well
   B. Average dosage is 50 U/kg, IV, thrice weekly
   C. During treatment, haemoglobin should not cross 12 g/dL
   D. Subcutaneous administration may give rise to pure red cell aplasia

129. **Acute tubular necrosis may be caused by all of the following except**
   A. Hepatorenal syndrome
   B. Systemic hypertension
   C. Acute pancreatitis
   D. Congestive cardiac failure

130. **Which of the following is false in nephritic-nephrotic syndrome**
   A. Moderate haematuria and moderate proteinuria are common
   B. A majority of patients terminate into end-stage renal disease
   C. SLE is a common aetiology
   D. Systemic hypertension is rare

Ans. 125-B 126-B 127-B 128-A 129-B 130-D

7. HAEMATOLOGY

1. **Schumm test is done to detect**
   A. [illegible]
   B. [illegible]
   C. [illegible]
   D. [illegible]

2. **All of the following are seen in intravascular haemolysis except**
   A. [illegible]
   B. [illegible]
   C. [illegible]
   D. [illegible]

3. **Which is false regarding Philadelphia chromosome**
   A. Shortening of long arm of chromosome 22
   B. Philadelphia -ve cells have bad prognosis
   C. Diagnostic of CML
   D. Found in lymphocytes

4. **Auer rods are found in**
   A. Acute myeloid leukaemia (AML)
   B. Blast crisis of CML
   C. Acute lymphatic leukaemia (ALL)
   D. Blast crisis of CLL

5. **'Cast iron spleen' is classically found in**
   A. Tropical splenomegaly syndrome
   B. Myelofibrosis
   C. Chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML)
   D. Thalassaemia major

6. **Which of the following does not produce iron-overload in body**
   A. [illegible]
   B. Pernicious anaemia
   C. [illegible]
   D. [illegible]

7. **Pseudolymphoma may be produced by all except**
   A. Cyclosporine
   B. Primidone
   C. [illegible]
   D. [illegible]

Ans: 1-B 2-C 3-D 4-A 5-C 6-B 7-C

Serum vitamin B_{12} level is increased in

A. [illegible]us anaemia
B. [illegible]
C. Chronic myeloid leukaemia
D. Hereditary [illegible]

Post-splenectomy peripheral blood picture does not contain

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible] bodies
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Commonest cause of jaundice in thalassaemia is

A. Viral hepatitis C
B. [illegible]
C. Viral hepatitis B
D. Haemolysis

Waldeyer's ring does not include

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Lingual tonsil

Which of the following anaemias is associated with splenomegaly

A. Chronic renal failure
B. Aplastic anaemia
C. Hereditary spherocytosis
D. Sickle-cell anaemia

Haemoglobin A_2 is

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Leucocyte alkaline phosphatase (LAP) score is diminished in

A. Sickle-cell anaemia
B. Lymphoma
C. Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria (PNH)
D. Thalassaemia major

Epitrochlear adenopathy may be produced by all except

A. Secondary syphilis
B. Tularaemia
C. Sarcoidosis
D. Leprosy

All of the following may cause pain abdomen in thalassaemia major except

A. [illegible]tis
B. Splenic infarction
C. Dragging pain due to huge splenomegaly
D. [illegible] biliary [illegible]

17. **Which of the following does not have target cells in peripheral blood**
   A. Lymphoma
   B. Cholestatic jaundice
   C. Thalassaemia
   D. Iron deficiency anaemia

18. **Virchow's node receives lymphatics from all except**
   A. Testes
   B. Stomach
   C. Prostate
   D. Breast (left)

19. **Reed-Sternberg cell is found in all except**
   A. Infectious mononucleosis
   B. Hodgkin's disease
   C. Kaposi's sarcoma
   D. Breast carcinoma

20. **All of the following produce microcytic anaemia except**
   A. Sideroblastic anaemia
   B. Thalassaemia
   C. Pernicious anaemia
   D. Lead poisoning

21. **'Suggilations' are haemorrhagic spots in the size of**
   A. 1-2 mm in diameter
   B. 2-5 mm in diameter
   C. > 10 mm in diameter
   D. > 20 mm in diameter

22. **All of the following may produce agranulocytosis except**
   A. Methyldopa
   B. Methimazole
   C. Gold salts
   D. Chloramphenicol

23. **Basophilia is classically found in**
   A. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
   B. Hodgkin's disease
   C. Melanoma
   D. Chronic myeloid leukaemia

24. **Which of the following is not a myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)**
   A. Refractory anaemia with ring sideroblasts
   B. Refractory anaemia with excess of blasts
   C. Acute myelomonocytic leukaemia
   D. Refractory anaemia

25. **Eosinophilia is caused by all except**
   A. Oxyphenbutazone
   B. Iodides
   C. Nitrofurantoin
   D. Sulphonamides

Ans. 17-A 18-C 19-C 20-C 21-D 22-A 23-D 24-C 25-A

26. **Leucocyte alkaline phosphatase (LAP) score is high in all except**
A. [illegible]
B. Polycythaemia vera
C. After [illegible]
D. Myelosclerosis

27. **Basophilic stippling is classically seen in**
A. [illegible] leukaemia
B. Myelosclerosis
C. [illegible]
D. Iron deficiency [illegible]

28. **Chloroma is found in**
A. Acute lymphatic leukaemia (ALL)
B. Chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML)
C. Acute myeloid leukaemia (AML)
D. [illegible] Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL)

29. **Which of the following is not a myeloproliferative disorder**
A. Chronic myeloid leukaemia
B. Polycythaemia vera
C. Essential [illegible]
D. Myeloid metaplasia

30. **↑ Fe and normal TIBC are found in**
A. Thalassaemia major
B. Haemosiderosis
C. Rheumatoid arthritis
D. Disseminated malignancy

31. **Non-thrombocytopenic purpura is seen in all except**
A. Vasculitis
B. Uraemia
C. Hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasis
D. SLE

32. **Pelger-Huet anomaly is**
A. Hereditary hypersegmentation of neutrophils
B. Presence of Doehle bodies in neutrophils
C. Faulty maturation of platelets
D. Hereditary hyposegmentation of neutrophils

33. **Intravascular half-life of factor VIII is**
A. [illegible]
B. 12 hours
C. 1–3 days
D. 4–5 days

34. **Gum bleeding is characteristic of all except**
A. Chronic phenytoin therapy
B. Aplastic anaemia
C. Scurvy
D. Haemophilia

Ans. 26-[illegible] 27-C 28-C 29-C 30-A 31-D 32-D 33-B 34-[illegible]

35. **Which of the following is not true in thrombasthenia**
    - A. Prolonged bleeding time
    - B. Normal platelet count
    - C. Platelet aggregation defect
    - D. Prolonged clotting time

36. **Which is not associated with hypersplenism**
    - A. Splenomegaly
    - B. Hypocellular bone marrow
    - C. Pancytopenia
    - D. Responsivity by splenectomy

37. **Splenectomy is virtually curative in**
    - A. G6PD deficiency
    - B. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
    - C. Thalassaemia
    - D. Hereditary spherocytosis

38. **In chronic granulomatous disease which is false**
    - A. Prone to infection by staphylococci
    - B. Neutrophil count is normal
    - C. Difficulty in phagocytosis
    - D. Diagnosed by amount of nitroblue tetrazolium reduction

39. **Thymoma may be associated with all of the following except**
    - A. Cushing's syndrome
    - B. Hypergammaglobulinaemia
    - C. Myasthenia gravis
    - D. Pure red cell aplasia

40. **Red cell osmotic fragility is increased in**
    - A. Thalassaemia major
    - B. Hereditary spherocytosis
    - C. Hb C disease
    - D. Iron deficiency anaemia

41. **Plummer-Vinson syndrome is not associated with**
    - A. Angular stomatitis
    - B. Splenomegaly
    - C. Clubbing
    - D. Post-cricoid web

42. **Warm-antibody mediated haemolysis is not found in**
    - A. SLE
    - B. Infectious mononucleosis
    - C. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
    - D. Chronic lymphatic leukaemia

43. **Haemolytic anaemia is not produced by**
    - A. Penicillin
    - B. Lithium
    - C. Quinine
    - D. Methyldopa

44. **All are ... except**
    - A. Low ...
    - B. Ele...
    - C. Pos...
    - D. Ele...

45. **Sider...**
    - A. Py...
    - C. De...

46. **Whic...**
    - A. ...
    - B. ...
    - C. ...
    - D. ...

47. **Mye...**
    - A
    - B
    - C
    - D

48. **Sp...**
    - A. ...
    - C. ...

49. **W...**
    - A. ...
    - C. ...

50. **A...**

51. ...

44. **All are true in paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria (PNH) except**
    - A. Low leucocyte alkaline phosphatase
    - B. Elevated LDH
    - C. Positive acidified serum lysis (HAM) test
    - D. Elevated red cell acetylcholinesterase

45. **Sideroblastic anaemia may be treated by all except**
    - A. Pyridoxine
    - B. Hydroxyurea
    - C. Desferrioxamine
    - D. Androgens

46. **Which is not true in paroxysmal cold haemoglobinuria**
    - A. Associated with mycoplasma infection
    - B. IgG antibody-mediated
    - C. Precipitatied by exposure to cold
    - D. Not a cold agglutinin disease

47. **Myelophthisic anaemia is characterised by all except**
    - A. Leucoerythroblastic blood picture
    - B. Caused by disseminated malignancy
    - C. Basophilic stippling
    - D. Neutropenia

48. **Spur cell anaemia is seen in**
    - A. Uraemia
    - B. Myxoedema
    - C. Cirrhosis of liver
    - D. Lymphoma

49. **Which is not seen in haemolytic-uraemic syndrome**
    - A. Positive Coombs test
    - B. Thrombocytopenia
    - C. High creatinine level
    - D. Hypofibrinogenaemia

50. **All the following drugs produce methaemoglobinaemia except**
    - A. Amyl nitrite
    - B. Phenacetin
    - C. Sodium nitroprusside
    - D. Hydralazine

51. **Henoch-Schonlein purpura is not associated with**
    - A. Thrombocytopenia
    - B. Palpable purpura
    - C. Intussusception
    - D. Acute diffuse glomerulonephritis

Ans 44-D 45-B 46-A 47-D 48-C 49-A 50-D 51-A

52. **Which is false about methaemoglobinaemia**
   A. If exceeds > 0.5 g/dL, produces cyanotic hue
   B. Hereditary variety is due to deficiency of methaemoglobin reductase
   C. Normal red cells contain < 1% methaemoglobin
   D. Oral or I.V. methylene blue is treatment of choice

53. **Conditions resistant to malaria are all except**
   A. Duffy -ve blood group
   B. HbE disease
   C. Sickle-cell disease
   D. Thalassaemia major

54. **The outstanding feature of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) is**
   A. Fever
   B. Gum bleeding
   C. Moderate splenomegaly
   D. Presence of sternal tenderness

55. **Vitamin C is used in low dose (3 mg/kg) in thalassaemia major as in high dose it produces**
   A. Nephrotoxicity
   B. Cardiotoxicity
   C. Hepatotoxicity
   D. Neurotoxicity

56. **Which is not seen in sickle-cell anaemia**
   A. Isosthenuria
   B. Leg ulcers
   C. Leucopenia
   D. Corkscrew vessel in bulbar conjunctiva

57. **Thrombocytopenia is absent in**
   A. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
   B. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
   C. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
   D. Myelosclerosis

58. **Sickle-cell anaemia is associated with**
   A. Cerebral embolism
   B. High ESR
   C. Fishmouth vertebrae
   D. Diastolic murmur over precordium

59. **Cooley's anaemia is** [illegible]
   A. Sickle-cell anaemia
   B. Megaloblastic anaemia
   C. Thalassaemia major
   D. Aplastic anaemia

Ans 52-A 53-D 54-B 55-B 56-C 57-C 58-C 59-C

60. **Presence of anaemia, jaundice and splenomegaly with increased mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration (MCHC) is seen in**
A. Cirrhosis of liver
B. Thalassaemia major
C. Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria (PNH)
D. Hereditary spherocytosis

61. **Which is false in hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasis**
A. Telangiectasia in skin and mucous membrane
B. Telangiectasia does not blanch on pressure
C. May have haematemesis
D. Positive familial pattern

62. **Plasmapheresis may be done in all except**
A. Cryoglobulinaemia
B. Goodpasture's disease
C. Hypoplastic anaemia
D. Myasthenia gravis

63. **vW antigen level is increased in**
A. Pregnancy
B. Lymphoma
C. von Willebrand disease
D. Multiple myeloma

64. **Which is not found in eosinophilic granuloma**
A. Eosinophilia
B. Osteolytic lesions in bone
C. Affection in young adults
D. Absence of systemic manifestations

65. **Circulating anticoagulants are found in**
A. Hairy cell leukaemia
B. SLE
C. Multiple myeloma
D. Dermatomyositis

66. **Which is not true in thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura**
A. Fluctuating consciousness
B. Coombs -ve haemolysis
C. Fragmented platelets
D. Early development of acute renal failure

67. **In polycythaemia vera which is not true**
A. Low level of erythropoietin
B. High ESR
C. Increased LAP score
D. High serum vitamin B_{12} level

Ans 60-D 61-B 62-C 63-A 64-A 65-B 66-C 67-B

[illegible] of the following is false in haemophilia
A. [illegible]al prothrombin time
B. von Willebrand antigens level is grossly diminished
C. Increased partial thromboplastin time
D. [illegible] factor VIII coagulant activity

All of the following may complicate bone marrow transplantation except
A. Cataract formation
B. Leu[illegible]opathy
C. [illegible]myopathy
D. Em[illegible]a

Palpable purpura is seen in
A. [illegible]hic thrombocytopenic purpura
B. [illegible]e therapy
C. [illegible]-associated thrombocytopenia
D. Leucocytoclastic vasculitis

[illegible]h isolated coagulation factor deficiency causes thrombosis
A. Factor V
B. Factor V[illegible]
C. Factor XI
D. Factor X[illegible]

Incorrect statement in pernicious anaemia is
A. [illegible]rchlorhydria
B. Premature greying of hair
C. [illegible]trinsic factor antibody in 60% patients
D. [illegible]ic polyp may develop

Which is not true in polycythaemia vera
A. Increased RBC mass
B. Markedly hypercellular marrow
C. [illegible]cytopenia
D. Basophilia

Busulfan therapy may lead to all except
A. [illegible]pigmentation
B. Pulmonary fibrosis
C. [illegible]eulitis
D. Bone marrow suppression

Hand-Schuller-Christian disease does not have
A. [illegible]esterolaemia
B. Exophthalmos
C. [illegible]s me[illegible]s
D. Hepatosplenomegaly

[illegible] Serum iron and ↓ iron-binding capacity is a feature of
A. [illegible]m infestation
B. Sideroblastic anaemia
C. [illegible] liver disease
D. Thalassaemia major

77. Alopecia
A. Myco
C. Amyl

78. Dissem
in all e
A. Amr
C. Giar

79. Acanth
A. Dia
C. Ca

80. Thala
A. Ca
C. Cc

81. Non-
A. R
C. R

82. Mac
A. I
C

83. He
A.
C

84. Al
A.
C

85. H
e
A
C

86.

Ans 68-B 69-D 70-D 71-D 72-A 73-C 74-C 75 A 76-B

77. Alopecia mucinosa may be seen in

A. Mycosis fungoides B. Carcinoid syndrome
C. Amyloidosis D. Pancreatic carcinoma

78. Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) may be seen in all except

A. Amniotic fluid embolism B. Rocky Mountain spotted fever
C. Giant haemangioma D. Diabetes mellitus

79. Acanthosis nigricans may be associated with all except

A. Diabetes mellitus B. Stein-Leventhal syndrome
C. Carcinoma of the stomach D. Ulcerative colitis

80. Thalassaemia major may be associated with all except

A. Cardiac arrhythmia B. Cardiac tamponade
C. Congestive cardiac failure D. Cardiomegaly

81. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is classified under the name of

A. Rye B. Ann Arbor
C. Rappaport D. Dorothy Reed

82. Macrocytic-hypochromic anaemia is found in

A. Iron deficiency anaemia B. Pregnancy
C. Thalassaemia D. Pernicious anaemia

83. Hess' capillary fragility test is positive in

A. Cushing's syndrome B. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
C. Paraproteinaemias D. Vasculitis

84. All are features of tropical pulmonary eosinophilia except

A. Eosinophilia > 3000/mm³ B. Miliary mottling in chest X ray
C. High IgE level D. Response to albendazole therapy

85. Hepatosplenomegaly with lymphadenopathy is found in all except

A. Acute lymphocytic leukaemia B. Lymphoma
C. Chronic myeloid leukaemia D. Disseminated tuberculosis

86. Iron transport protein is

A. Transcobalamin II B. Ferritin
C. Haptoglobin D. Transferrin

Ans. 77-A 78-D 79-D 80-B 81-C 82-B 83-B 84-D 85-C 86-D

87. **Most effective treatment of polycythaemia vera is**

A. Fresh frozen plasma
B. Splene[illegible]
C. P[illegible]y
D. Exma[illegible]

88. **Commonest pathogen involved in sickle-cell anaemia-induced osteomyelitis is**

A. *[illegible]ella*
B. *Strept[illegible]*
C. *N[illegible]a*
D. *Staphy[illegible]*

89. **Which is not a vitamin K-dependent factor**

A. Factor VIII
B. Factor [illegible]
C. Factor X
D. Factor [illegible]

90. **Eosinophilia is a feature of**

A. Non-Hodgkin's lymph[illegible]
B. Sickle-cell [illegible]
C. Hodgkin's disease
D. Haemo[illegible]

91. **Which is a bad prognostic sign in Hodgkin's disease**

A. Lymphocytopenia
B. Thrombocytopenia
C. Eosinophilia
D. Reed-Sternberg cells [illegible] marrow

92. **Sickle-cell anaemia is not complicated by**

A. Papillary necrosis
B. Pancreatitis
C. Osteomyelitis
D. Congestive cardiac failure

93. **↓ Iron and ↓ iron-binding capacity are seen in**

A. Recurrent GI tract haemorrhage
B. Intestinal resection
C. Chronic infections
D. Menorrhagia

94. **Best prognostic indicator in multiple myeloma is**

A. Serum β_2 microglobulin
B. Bence Jones protein [illegible]
C. Number of plasma cells in marrow
D. Serum [illegible]

95. **All are true regarding midline granuloma except**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

96. Among the fol[illegible]ing, tre[illegible]tment of choice in hairy cell leukaemia is

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. Sp[illegible]ec[illegible]
D. Hyd[illegible]a

97. Tumour lysis syndrome produces all except

A. Hyperu[illegible]
B. Hyper[illegible]emia
C. Hyper[illegible]ca[illegible]a
D. Hyper[illegible]phat[illegible]e[illegible]

98. Carcino-embryonic antigen is the tumour marker of

A. [illegible]
B. He[illegible]at[illegible]e[illegible]ar [illegible]
C. Bro[illegible] carc[illegible]a
D. Colo[illegible]a[illegible] car[illegible]

99. Platelet transfusion is not indicated in

A. Aplast[illegible] an[illegible]emia
B. U[illegible]aemia with b[illegible]eed[illegible]g
C. D[illegible]ssem[illegible]nated intravasc[illegible]la[illegible] coagulat[illegible]
D. Immunoge[illegible]c thrombocype[illegible]

100. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome does not feature

A. Th[illegible]omb[illegible]c[illegible]t[illegible]penia
B. Haem[illegible]lyt[illegible]c ana[illegible]
C. E[illegible]ema
D. Repeated [illegible]nfec[illegible]s

101. Waldenstrom's macroglobulinaemia commonly has all the features except

A. L[illegible]mphade[illegible]pathy
B. Hyper[illegible]sit[illegible] [illegible]yn[illegible]me
C. Rena[illegible] fa[illegible]ure
D. Ana[illegible]a

102. Best treatment modality in chronic myeloid leukaemia is

A. Hydroxyurea
B. A[illegible]ogen[illegible] b[illegible]ne marrow tra[illegible]antation
C. Interferon [illegible]
D. Rad[illegible]otherap[illegible]

103. Which is not true in relation to multi[illegible]le myeloma

A. H[illegible]erv[illegible]c[illegible] syndrom[illegible]
B. Rena[illegible] fa[illegible]ure
C. [illegible]derate [illegible]enomegal[illegible]
D. [illegible]e to m[illegible]

104. Autoimmune haemoly[illegible] an[illegible]mia is a[illegible]ociated with

A. [illegible]
B. CL[illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. CM[illegible]

Ans. [illegible]-A [illegible]-C [illegible]-D [illegible]-D 100-[illegible] 101-C 102-[illegible] 10[illegible]-C 104-[illegible]

105. All are examples of hypoplastic anaemia except
   A. [illegible]
   B. Paroxysmal nocturnal [illegible]
   C. [illegible]
   D. [illegible]

106. Which of the following is not true regarding features of hyperviscosity syndrome
   A. [illegible]
   B. [illegible]
   C. [illegible]
   D. [illegible]

107. Which of the following is contraindicated in polycythaemia vera
   A. [illegible]
   B. [illegible]
   C. Interferon-α
   D. [illegible] thrombosis

108. Giant lysosomal granules in granulocytes associated with albinism is known as
   A. [illegible]
   B. [illegible] syndrome
   C. [illegible] syndrome
   D. [illegible]

109. Immunoproliferative small intestinal disease (IPSID) is a variety of
   A. Intestinal lymphoma
   B. [illegible]
   C. [illegible]
   D. [illegible]

110. HAM test (acid serum test) is positive in
   A. [illegible] deficiency
   B. Myelodysplastic syndrome
   C. Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria
   D. [illegible]-uremic syndrome

111. Erythropoietin is secreted from all the following tumours except
   A. Renal cell carcinoma
   B. Phaeochromocytoma
   C. Cerebellar haemangioblastoma
   D. [illegible] carcinoma of lung

112. Migratory thrombophlebitis is commonly due to
   A. [illegible] carcinoma
   B. Bronchogenic [illegible]
   C. Hypernephroma
   D. Carcinoma of the [illegible]

Ans: 105-D 106-C [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]-A 110-C 111-D [illegible]

113. Multiple myeloma does not feature

A. ↑ Calcium
B. ↑ Uric acid
C. Hyperglobulinaemia
D. ↑ Phosphate

114. Which is not an example of microangiopathic haemolytic anaemia

A. Paroxysmal cold haemoglobinuria
B. Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
C. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
D. Haemolytic uraemic syndrome

115. Leucoerythroblastic blood picture may be seen in all except

A. Myel[illegible] anaemia
B. Gaucher's disease
C. Sickle-cell anaemia
D. Myelofibrosis

116. Transient myeloproliferative disorder of the newborn is commonly seen in association with

A. Hurler syndrome
B. Down's syndrome
C. Ataxia telangiectasia
D. Froehlich's syndrome

117. Total serum LDH is not raised in

A. Stroke
B. AMI
C. Haemolysis
D. Crush injury

118. Sezary syndrome is

A. B-cell lymphoma
B. Arsenical hyperkeratosis
C. T-cell lymphoma
D. A variety of alopecia [illegible]

119. Histiocytosis X disease does not include

A. Hand-Schuller-Christian disease
B. Niemann-Pick disease
C. Letterer Siwe disease
D. Unifocal eosinophilic granuloma

120. G6PD may reflect 'false normal' report in

A. Iron deficiency anaemia
B. Hypoplastic anaemia
C. H[illegible]
D. [illegible] after [illegible]

Ans: 113-[illegible] 114-[illegible] 115-[illegible] 116-[illegible] 117-A 118-C 119-B 120-[illegible]

121. **Most sensitive and specific test for diagnosis of iron deficiency anaemia is**
   - A. Serum ferritin [illegible]
   - B. Percentage of transferrin saturation
   - C. Serum transferrin receptor [illegible]
   - D. Serum iron [illegible]

122. **Microcytic hypochromic anaemia is characteristic of**
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

123. **Half-life of platelet is**
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. 3–4 days
   - C. 5–6 days
   - D. 7–8 days

124. **Largest 'organ system' in human body is**
   - A. Blood
   - B. Skin
   - C. Endothelium
   - D. GI tract

125. **Which of the following is not associated with microangiopathic blood picture**
   - A. Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
   - B. Meningococcal septicaemia
   - C. Severe burns
   - D. Infectious mononucleosis (glandular fever)

126. **Macrocytosis of RBC is characteristic of all except**
   - A. Anaemia of myxoedema
   - B. Methotrexate-induced
   - C. Chronic alcoholism-induced liver disease
   - D. Systemic lupus erythematosus

127. **Features of sickle-cell anaemia do not include**
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Leg ulcers

128. **Pancytopenia may develop from all except**
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

Ans. 121-A 122-D 123-B 124-C 125-D 126-D 127-C 128-[illegible]

[illegible] **Which of the following is associated with prolonged bleeding time**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Peripheral blood picture is the most useful diagnostic aid in**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Gaisbock's syndrome is associated with**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible] purpura

[illegible] **Which is false in polycythaemia vera**

A. High [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. Hyperv[illegible]
D. Normal [illegible]

[illegible] **Splenectomy is contraindicated in**

A. Pyruvate kinase [illegible]
B. Immune th[illegible] purpura
C. Marrow fa[illegible]
D. A[illegible]

134 **Serum alkaline phosphatase level in multiple myeloma is usually**

A. [illegible]
B. Normal
C. Fluctuates
D. High

[illegible] **α-interferon is not beneficial in**

A. Hairy cell [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] leukemia
D. Chronic [illegible]

[illegible] **Coagulation factor deficient in stored blood is**

A. [illegible]
B. V
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] **Punctate basophilia is seen in all except**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] 133-C 134-[illegible] 135-D [illegible] 137-C

138 **Life span of platelets is**
A. 2-4 days
B. 5-7 days
C. 9-11 days
D. [illegible] days

139 **Half-life of albumin is**
A. 1-2 days
B. [illegible] days
C. [illegible] days
D. [illegible] days

140 **Burr-cells in the blood are seen in**
A. Cirrhosis of liver
B. [illegible]
C. Haemolytic anaemia
D. Uraemia

141 **Which of the following factors is unstable in stored blood**
A. II
B. V
C. VII
D. X

142 **Megakaryocytosis in bone marrow is seen in all except**
A. Myeloid metaplasia
B. Polycythaemia vera
C. Chronic myeloid leukaemia
D. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura

143 **Parahaemophilia is deficiency of factor**
A. IX
B. V
C. XI
D. von Willebrand's

144 **X-linked recessive inheritance is found in**
A. Red-green colour blindness
B. Blood group Xg
C. Incontinentia pigmenti
D. Vitamin D resistant rickets

145 **Haemolysis in subjects with G6PD deficiency is reported with all except**
A. Chloramphenicol
B. Ciprofloxacin
C. Carbamazepine
D. Naphthalene (moth-balls)

146 **Thrombasthenia may be seen in all of the following except**
A. Diabetes mellitus
B. Paraproteinaemia
C. Myeloproliferative disorders
D. Uraemia

147 **Low-dose arsenic trioxide has recently been used in relapsed patients of**
A. Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
B. Aplastic anaemia
C. Hairy cell leukaemia
D. Acute promyelocytic leukaemia

Ans 138-C 139-D 140-D 141-B 142-C 143-B 144-A 145-C 146-A 147-D

8. POISONING TOXINS AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

1. The cerebral syndrome after radiation does not include
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Shock

2. Which is [illegible] in heat exhaustion
   - A. Skin [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

3. Which is not a sign of atropinisation
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. Dry [illegible]
   - D. Tachycardia

4. In a G6PD-deficient subject, ingestion of which of the following may produce haemolysis
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. Salicylates
   - D. Naphthalene

5. Which of the following is a recognised complication of methyl alcohol poisoning
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. Convulsions
   - C. Respiratory distress
   - D. [illegible]

6. All are modalities of treatment in carbon monoxide poisoning except
   - A. Hyperbaric oxygen
   - B. Physostigmine
   - C. Artificial ventilation
   - D. Blood transfusion

7. As a first line treatment, Elapidae group of snake bite should receive
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. Atropine
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

8. Sudden death as a result of severe electrical shock is commonly due to
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

Ans. 1-C 2-D 3-A 4-D 5-A 6-B 7-C 8-B

9. Intake of 8 g paracetamol as a single dose may produce
   A. Seizures
   B. Acute pancreatitis
   C. Cardiomyopathy
   D. Hepatic damage

10. Which is not recognised as nicotinic effect of organophosphorus poisoning
    A. Fasciculation
    B. Flaccid paralysis
    C. Lacrimation
    D. Muscular twitching

11. IV ethanol therapy is treatment of choice in poisoning with
    A. Formaldehyde
    B. Methyl alcohol
    C. Glycols
    D. Isopropyl alcohol

12. Drowning features all of the following except
    A. 10–20% cases are 'dry' drowning
    B. Hypoxia is the most important problem in near drowning
    C. DIC may occur as a complication
    D. Metabolic alkalosis is an established complication

13. Drug of choice in paracetamol poisoning is
    A. Penicillamine
    B. Amyl nitrite
    C. N-acetylcystine
    D. Cholestyramine

14. Which of the following prevents cardio-pulmonary complications in scorpion bite
    A. Inj. antivenin
    B. Local infiltration of lignocaine
    C. Corticosteroid
    D. Prazosin

15. Accidental hypothermia has been found in all except
    A. Cushing's syndrome
    B. Myxoedema
    C. Pituitary insufficiency
    D. Acute myocardial infarction

16. Endemic fluorosis is featured by all except
    A. Exostosis
    B. Kyphosis
    C. Chalky opacities on enamel of teeth
    D. Osteoporosis

17. Pink disease is heavy metal poisoning with
    A. Mercury
    B. Copper
    C. Arsenic
    D. Lead

18. Cigarette smoking is not a risk factor for development of
    A. Thromboangiitis obliterans
    B. Systemic hypertension
    C. Ischaemic heart disease
    D. Atherosclerosis

Ans 9-D 10-C 11-B 12-D 13-C 14-D 15-A 16-D 17-A 18-B

19. **Which of the following poisonings is not treated by penicillamine**

A. Copper B. Arsenic
C. Gold D. Mercury

20. **Intermediate syndrome is seen in poisoning with**

A. Organophosphorus compound B. Benzodiazepines
C. Mushrooms D. Cadmium

21. **Rain-drop pigmentation is classical in poisoning with**

A. Antimony B. Cadmium
C. Arsenic D. Copper

22. **Basophilic stippling in RBC is found in poisoning with**

A. Mercury B. Lead
C. Gold D. Cadmium

23. **Victims of mushroom poisoning (*Amanita phalloides*) may die of**

A. Acute tubular necrosis B. Cardiac standstill
C. Raised intracranial tension D. Acute hepatic necrosis

24. **In mercury poisoning, death is usually due to**

A. Hepatocellular failure B. Hypovolaemic shock
C. Renal failure D. Encephalopathy

25. **Hyperkeratosis of palm and sole are seen in all except**

A. Tylosis B. Arsenic poisoning
C. Phrenoderma D. Behcet's syndrome

26. **In acute diazepam overdose, drug of choice for treatment is**

A. Acetylcysteine B. Oximes
C. Adrenaline D. Flumazenil

27. **Latic acidosis may develop from**

A. Glimepiride B. Phenformin
C. Repaglinide D. Pioglitazone

28. **Respiratory failure may complicate snake bite with**

A. Elapidae B. Crotalidae
C. Hydrophidae D. Colubridae

Ans 19-B 20-A 21-C 22-B 23-D 24-[illegible] 25-D 26-[illegible] 27-B 28-A

29. **Mees line is seen in poisoning with**
A. Lead
B. Arsenic
C. Copper
D. Bismuth

30. **Most of the absorbed lead in chronic poisoning is deposited in**
A. Hair
B. Nails
C. Liver
D. [illegible]

31. **The Prausnitz-Kustner reaction is related to**
A. Near drowning
B. Necrotising vasculitis
C. Anaphylaxis
D. Atopy

32. **Amyl nitrite inhalation is useful in poisoning with**
A. Hydrocyanic acid
B. Organophosphorus compound
C. MAO-inhibitors
D. Methyl alcohol

33. **A bitter almond odour in breath may be detected in poisoning with**
A. Cadmium
B. Mercury
C. Hydrocyanic acid
D. Carbon monoxide

34. **Most important adverse effect of cisplatin is**
A. Cardiotoxicity
B. Pulmonary fibrosis
C. Neurotoxicity
D. Nephrotoxicity

35. **Which of the following drug-overdose (poisoning) is not treated by haemodialysis**
A. Benzodiazepines
B. Digoxin
C. Lithium
D. Barbiturate

36. **Dilated pupil occurs in poisoning with**
A. Neostigmine
B. Organophosphorus
C. Datura
D. Opium alkaloids

37. **Tricyclic antidepressants poisoning does not produce**
A. Dilated pupils
B. Salivation
C. Absent bowel sounds
D. Cardiac dysrhythmias

38. **The temperature of burning cone of a cigarette is**
A. 400°C
B. [illegible]
C. 900°C
D. [illegible]

Ans 29-B 30-C 31-C 32-A 33-C 34-D 35-B 36-C 37-B 38-C

39. **Blisters and bullae may develop over pressure points in poisoning with**
   - A. Carbon monoxide
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

40. **N-acetylcysteine may confer some protection against toxic effect of**
   - A. N[illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. Th[illegible]
   - D. Carbon [illegible]e

41. **Itai-itai (ouch-ouch) disease with renal tubular damage and osteomalacia is due to toxicity of**
   - A. Thallium
   - B. Vanadium
   - C. Mercury
   - D. Cadmium

42. **Regarding acid poisoning which of the following is false**
   - A. Liquefactive necrosis of the GI tract mucosa
   - B. Typically spares the oesophagus in majority
   - C. Stridor may occur due to epiglottic oedema
   - D. DIC may be a complication

43. **'Metal fume fever' is due to acute poisoning with**
   - A. Vanadium
   - B. Zinc oxide
   - C. Manganese
   - D. Aluminium

44. **Nitrazepam overdose is manifested as**
   - A. Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia
   - B. Myosis
   - C. Hypothermia
   - D. Seizures

45. **After intake of 40 tablets of aspirin, a person develops**
   - A. Hyperventilation
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. Hyperglycaemia
   - D. H[illegible]

46. **Phenothiazines may cause all of the following except**
   - A. Orthostatic hypotension
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. Extrapyramidal syndrome
   - D. Impotence

47. **Hyperostosis is seen in chemical poisoning with all except**
   - A. Ar[illegible]
   - B. F[illegible]
   - C. Copper
   - D. B[illegible]

48. **Pin-point pupil is not a feature in poisoning with**
   - A. Dextropropoxyphene
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. Organophosphorus compound
   - D. [illegible]

Ans 39-A 40C 41-C 42-A 43-[illegible] 44-C 45-[illegible] 46-[illegible] 47-C 48-[illegible]

Toxic level of lithium in serum is above
A. [illegible] mEq/L B. 1.1 mEq/L
C. [illegible] mEq/L D. 1.5 mEq/L

All of the following are true regarding benzodiazepines poisoning except
A. Nystagmus B. Bradypnea
C. Restlessness D. Flumazenil used as antidote

Toxic level of phenytoin in serum is
A. > 10 μg/mL B. > 20 μg/mL
C. > 30 μg/mL D. > 40 μg/mL

Chronic intoxication of which of the following metals gives rise to gout
A. Copper B. Psoriasis
C. Mercury D. Lead

Low uric acid level is characteristic of
A. Early pregnancy B. Psoriasis
C. Down's syndrome D. Lactic acidosis

Mode of action of pralidoxime is
A. Sympathomimetic B. Reactivate cholinesterase
C. Inhibit cholinesterase D. Autonomic paralysis

Drug of choice in thallium poisoning is
A. Cobalt edetate B. Methylene blue
C. Bromides D. Prussian blue

Monge's disease is
A. Chronic mountain sickness B. Chronic chromium deficiency
C. Zinc toxicity D. Chronic selenium deficiency

Botulinum toxin A is not useful in
A. Achalasia cardia B. Trigeminal neuralgia
C. [illegible]s palsy D. Writer's cramp

Complaint of weakness as a result of long continued use of penicillamine is due to all except
A. Myopathy B. Severe arthralgia
C. Anaemia D. Myasthenia

Answers: 49-D 50-C 51-C 52-D 53-A 54-D 55-D 56-A 57-C 58-C

59. Which of the following is not a feature of chronic arsenicosis

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] D. [illegible] of erythrocytes

60. A patient of lathyrism should be differentiated from all of the following except

A. Guillain-Barre syndrome B. HTLV myelopathy
C. Primary lateral sclerosis D. Multiple sclerosis

61. Regarding investigations in fluorosis which of the following is false

A. High serum alkaline phosphatase
B. Increased urinary hydroxyproline
C. High serum calcium
D. Elevated serum parathormone level

62. Haemodynamic, hormonal and metabolic effects of scorpion sting can be well antagonized by a single drug like

A. A[illegible] B. [illegible]
C. Beta blockers D. Prazosin

63. Which is not a recognized feature of 'disorder of high altitude'

A. Retinopathy B. Pulmonary oedema
C. Cerebral oedema D. E[illegible]

9. INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS

1. **Ecthyma gangrenosum is produced by**
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. Serratia
   - C. Pseudomonas
   - D. Salmonella

2. **Rifampicin is used in all except**
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. Chemoprophylaxis of meningococcus meningitis
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Bartonellosis

3. **Which is not a live attenuated vaccine**
   - A. Rubella
   - B. Oral polio
   - C. Influenza
   - D. Mumps

4. **Most reliable clue to poor tissue perfusion in septic shock is**
   - A. High level of blood lactate
   - B. Hyponatraemia
   - C. Low level of HCO_3
   - D. Hypochloraemia

5. **Regarding scarlet fever which statement is false**
   - A. Rash is mainly present in palms and soles
   - B. Raspberry tongue is seen
   - C. Previously Dick test was used for diagnosis
   - D. Confluent petechiae seen in this disease are known as Pastia's lines

6. **Commonest aetiologic agent of acute epiglottitis is**
   - A. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
   - B. *Legionella pneumophila*
   - C. *Staphylococcus aureus*
   - D. *Haemophilus influenzae*

7. **Majority of *Proteus* infection in humans is produced by**
   - A. *P.* [illegible]
   - B. *P. rettgeri*
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. *P. vulgaris*

8. **Genital ulceration is caused by all except**
   - A. Herpes simplex
   - B. HIV
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

Ans: 1-C 2-D 3-C 4-A 5-A 6-D 7-C 8-B

9. Agammaglobulinaemia patients are prone to be infected with
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. *Staphylococcus* [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. *P*e[illegible]

10. Fitz Hugh-Curtis (perihepatitis) syndrome is caused by
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

11. The main pathogenic organism in non-gonococcal urethritis is
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Herpes simplex

12. 'Saint Anthony's fire' is
   - A. Bullous impetigo
   - B. Ecthyma
   - C. [illegible] haem[illegible]a
   - D. Erysipelas

13. Shanghai fever or 13-day fever is caused by
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]a
   - D. [illegible]

14. In acute infection of melioidosis, the chief organ involved is
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Kidney

15. Which is not seen in typhoid state
   - A. [illegible]g tremor
   - B. Coma [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]s te[illegible]
   - D. Carpho[illegible]

16. Which is false regarding Widal test
   - A. [illegible]ation reaction
   - B. [illegible]ated subjects, the [illegible] agglutinins present for years
   - C. Titre of O-antigen above 1:640 is often [illegible] fever
   - D. [illegible]

17. All are indole +ve species of *Proteus* except
   - A. *P.* [illegible]
   - B. *P.* [illegible]
   - C. *P.* [illegible]s
   - D. *P.* re[illegible]

Ans. 9-C 10-B 11-B 12-[illegible] 13-B 14-B 15-A 16-[illegible] 17-A

18. **Microbacterial flora of GI tract does not contain**
A. [illegible]
B. Pseudomonas
C. [illegible]
D. Clostridium perfringens

19. **Which of the following features enteric fever in the first week**
A. Continued type pyrexia
B. Pea-soup diarrhoea
C. Relative bradycardia
D. Typhoid state

20. **Which is true in Widal test**
A. Rapid rise bears relationship with agglutinin titre
B. Agglutinin against flagellar antigen is most important
C. Agglutinins begin to appear after 3rd day of infection
D. Agglutinins reach a peak titre during the fifth or sixth week

21. **Which is not characteristic of rose spots in typhoid fever**
A. Appears during the early second week
B. Do not blanch on pressure
C. Erythematous macules
D. They are bacterial emboli in skin capillaries

22. **Normal flora of mouth does not contain**
A. Actinomyces species
B. Fusobacteria
C. Staphylococci
D. Escherichia species

23. **Anti-pseudomonal activity is maximally present in**
A. Ceftazidime
B. Cefpodoxime proxetil
C. Ceftriaxone
D. Ceftizoxime

24. **Treatment of choice in chronic carrier of enteric fever is**
A. Cholecystectomy
B. Quinolones
C. Ceftriaxone
D. Furazolidone

25. **Malta fever is caused by**
A. [illegible]
B. Brucella abortus
C. Haemophilus influenzae
D. [illegible]

26. **Koch-Weeks bacillus is**
A. Haemophilus parainfluenzae
B. Haemophilus [illegible]
C. Haemophilus ducreyi
D. Haemophilus aegyptius

Ans. 18-C 19-A 20-D 21-B 22-D 23-A 24-A 25-B 26-D

27. All of the following are susceptible to have *Haemophilus* infections except

A. G6PD deficiency
B. Agammaglobulinaemia
C. Splenectomised subject
D. Sickle-cell disease

28. Non-member of microbial flora of skin is

A. *Streptococcus faecalis*
B. *Streptococcus* [illegible]
C. *Erysipe*[illegible]
D. *Streptococcus v*[illegible]

29. Which is false regarding brucellosis

A. Acquired through contact or ingestion of raw goat milk
B. *Brucella melitensis* is the most common type of [illegible]
C. CFT is more important in acute infection than that of [illegible] reaction
D. May present as pyrexia of unknown origin

30. Which is not a recognised complication of acute shigellosis

A. Haemolytic-uraemic syndrome
B. Reiter's syndrome
C. Liver abscess
D. Endotoxic shock

31. Commonest cause of childhood otitis media is

A. *Haemophilus influenzae*
B. *Pneumococcus*
C. *Staphylococcus*
D. *Pseudomonas*

32. Which is not a complication of *Salmonella* species

A. Endocarditis
B. Bronchiectasis
C. Osteomyelitis
D. Pyelone[illegible]

33. Pseudobubo is caused by

A. *Haemophilus ducreyi*
B. HIV
C. Donovan body
D. *Treponema pallidum*

34. Woolsorter's disease is

A. Plague
B. Legionnaires' disease
C. Klebsiella-induced pneumonia
D. Anthrax

35. Botulism is manifested by all except

A. Normal pupils
B. Entirely normal sensory function
C. Increased protein in CSF
D. Progressive descending muscle paralysis

Ans. 27-A 28-C 29-C 30-C 31-B 32-B 33-C 34-D 35-C

36. **Pontiac fever is due to**
    A. Serratia infection
    B. [illegible]
    C. [illegible] infection
    D. H[illegible]

37. **Rat-bite fever is caused by the organism**
    A. [illegible]
    B. A [illegible]
    C. [illegible]
    D. [illegible]

38. **Tuberculous focus in brain in known as**
    A. Rich's focus
    B. [illegible]
    C. [illegible] focus
    D. Si[illegible] focus

39. **The other name for Oroya fever is**
    A. [illegible] fever
    B. [illegible]
    C. Q fever
    D. Bart[illegible]sis

40. **Which is not a complication of Legionnaires' pneumonic illness**
    A. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
    B. [illegible]
    C. Encephalopathy
    D. [illegible]

41. **Which of the neurological complications of diphtheria is last to appear**
    A. Loss of accommodation
    B. Peripheral neuropathy
    C. Bulbar palsy
    D. Bilateral Bell's palsy

42. **All of the following are seen in botulism except**
    A. Increased salivation
    B. Ptosis
    C. Bulbar palsy
    D. [illegible]

43. ***Cryptococcus neoformans* is**
    A. A fungus
    B. [illegible]
    C. A higher bacterium
    D. Treated by IV [illegible]

44. **Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction may be seen in all except**
    A. Syphilis after penicillin therapy
    B. Relapsing fever after receiving an[illegible]
    C. Enteric fever after ceftriaxone therapy
    D. Leprosy after [illegible] therapy

Ans 36-C 37-A 38-A 39-D 40-D 41-[illegible] 42-A 43-A 44-C

45. **Which is not seen in secondary syphilis**
A. Condylomata acuminata
B. Snail track ulcers in mouth
C. Generalised lymphadenopathy
D. [illegible]

46. **All are stigma of congenital syphilis except**
A. Mulberry molars
B. Charcot joints
C. Sabre tibia
D. Interstitial keratitis

47. **Which of the following is false in Weil's disease**
A. Leucopenia
B. Conjunctival suffusion
C. Azotaemia
D. Meningism

48. **Thalidomide may be used in**
A. Ulcerative colitis
B. Kaposi's sarcoma
C. Erythema nodosum leprosum
D. Acute [illegible]

49. **Cyclical periods of pyrexia alternating with apyrexia is found in all except**
A. Relapsing fever
B. Leprosy
C. Hodgkin's disease
D. Brucellosis

50. **The skin rash of secondary syphilis is**
A. Itchy
B. Asymmetrical
C. Palms and soles are not affected
D. Pale red or pink in colour

51. **Which is the most sensitive test for syphilis**
A. Wassermann test
B. Rapid plasma reagin (RPR)
C. VDRL
D. Fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption (FTA-ABS)

52. **Lymph node involvement in the usual site of disease is seen in infection by**
A. *Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare*
B. *Mycobacterium fortuitum*
C. *Mycobacterium xenopi*
D. *Mycobacterium scrofulaceum*

53. **Which valve is commonly involved in *Coxiella burnetii* (Q fever) endocarditis**
A. Mitral
B. Tricuspid
C. Aortic
D. Pulmonary

Ans: 45-A 46-B 47-A 48-C 49-B 50-D 51-D 52-D 53-C

54. **Which of the following is true in Kawasaki's disease**

A. Common in middle age
B. Pericardial involvement is common
C. [illegible]
D. Aneurysm of coronary arteries

55. **Weil-Felix reaction is negative in**

A. Rocky Mountain spotted fever
B. Rickettsial pox
C. [illegible]
D. Scrub typhus

56. **Which of the viral infections may be complicated by Reye's syndrome**

A. Influenza
B. Hepatitis B
C. Rubella
D. Coxsackie

57. **The cold agglutinin reaction is positive in**

A. Endemic typhus
B. Spirochetosis
C. Relapsing fever
D. Mycoplasma pneumoniae

58. **Drug of choice in pneumonic legionellosis is**

A. Rifampicin
B. Ceftriaxone
C. Erythromycin
D. Co-amoxyclav

59. **Herpangina is due to infection caused by**

A. Rubella virus
B. Coxsackie A virus
C. Adenovirus
D. Cytomegalovirus

60. **Vitamin K is synthesized in the gut by**

A. *Bacteroides fragilis*
B. *Fusobacterium*
C. *Bifidobacterium*
D. *Eubacterium*

61. **Which of the following is a RNA virus**

A. Papovavirus
B. Herpesvirus
C. Coronavirus
D. Adenovirus

62. **Q fever is transmitted to human by**

A. Flea
B. Body louse
C. Ticks
D. Mice

63. **Which of the following is not associated with measles**

A. Transient loss of PPD (purified protein derivative)
B. Remission of Hodgkin's disease
C. Warthin-Finkeldey cells in hyperplastic lymphoid tissue
D. Bigger maculopapular lesions than rubella

Ans 54-D 55-B 56-A 57-D 58-C 59-B 60-A 61-C 62-[illegible] 63-[illegible]

64. **Faget's sign (relative bradycardia) is found in**
   A. Typhoid fever
   B. Yellow fever
   C. Acute rheumatic fever
   D. Brucellosis

65. **Cat-scartch disease is characterised by all except**
   A. Regional lymphadenopathy
   B. Erythema nodosum
   C. Positive Hanger-Rose intra dermal test
   D. Treated by antibiotic and corticosteroid

66. **Epstein-Barr virus is associated with all except**
   A. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
   B. Hairy cell leukaemia
   C. Burkitt's lymphoma
   D. Infectious mononucleosis

67. **Forchheimer's spots in soft palate are seen in**
   A. Rubella infection (German measles)
   B. Rubeola infection (measles)
   C. Yellow fever
   D. Dengue

68. **HSV-1 is associated with all except**
   A. Genital vesicles
   B. Eczema herpeticum
   C. Acute gingivostomatitis
   D. Keratoconjunctivitis

69. **Presternal oedema is classically seen in**
   A. Measles
   B. Rabies
   C. Mumps
   D. Infectious mononuiceosis

70. **Which is false in glandular fever (infectious mononuiceosis)**
   A. Splenomegaly
   B. Ampicillin-indyced skin rash
   C. Positive monospot test
   D. Acyclovir helps cure

71. **Bornholm's disease (pleurodynia) results from**
   A. Cytomegalovirus
   B. Coxsackie B virus
   C. Vaccinia virus
   D. Adenovirus

72. **Congenital rubella is not associated with**
   A. Corneal clouding
   B. Cardiac malformations
   C. Mental retardation
   D. Macrocephaly

Ans. 64-B 65-D 66-B 67-A 68-A 69-C 70-D 71-B 72-D

73. **Cerebral malaria is**
   - A. Treated by oral quinine sulphate
   - B. Often complicated by multi-organ [illegible]
   - C. Associated with s[illegible] of meningeal irritation
   - D. [illegible] dexamethasone reduces mortality rate

74. **Regarding primary amoebic meningoencephalitis, which is false**
   - A. Almost invariably fatal
   - B. [illegible] a fow[illegible]
   - C. Dehydroemetine is drug of [illegible]
   - D. Acquired by swimming in fresh warm water

75. **'River blindness' is due to**
   - A. Toxoplasmosis
   - B. [illegible]asis
   - C. Trich[illegible]
   - D. Cysticer[illegible]

76. **Haemorrhagic fever may be produced by all except**
   - A. Chikungunya
   - B. Yellow fever
   - C. Dengue
   - D. Colorado tick fever

77. **Which is false in tropical splenomegaly syndrome**
   - A. Very high level of serum IgG
   - B. Sinusoidal lymphocytosis on liver biopsy
   - C. High malarial antibody titre
   - D. Associated with massive splenomegaly

78. **Drug of choice in *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia is**
   - A. Pentamidine isethionate
   - B. Zidovudine
   - C. Cefoperazone
   - D. Aztreonam

79. **Which is not a recognised complication of infectious mononucleosis**
   - A. Guillain-Barre syndrome
   - B. Meningoencephalitis
   - C. Myoclonus
   - D. Transverse myelitis

80. **In hepatic amoebiasis**
   - A. Left lobe is commonly affected
   - B. Liver function tests (LFT) are of diagnostic value
   - C. Jaundice is uncommon
   - D. Serological tests are not helpful in diagnosis

Ans. 73-B 74-C 75-B 76-D 77-A 78-A 79-C 80-C

81. **Rectal biopsy is diagnostic in all of the following except**
A. Amoebiasis
B. Strongyloidiasis
C. Amyloidosis
D. Schistosomiasis

82. **Which is false in acute acquired toxoplasmosis**
A. Absence of cerebral calcification
B. Severe than congenital form
C. Lymphadenopathy is the most common clinical manifestation
D. Ocular manifestation is very rare

83. **Herpes labialis is classically seen in**
A. Enteric fever
B. Lobar pneumonia
C. Kala-azar
D. Pulmonary tuberculosis

84. **Koplik's spot is diagnostic of**
A. Mumps
B. Enteric fever
C. Measles
D. Diphtheria

85. **Which is not a cause of aseptic fever**
A. SLE
B. Crush injury
C. AIDS
D. Pontine haemorrhage

86. **Romana's sign is classically found in infection by**
A. *Schistosoma mansoni*
B. *Trypanosoma cruzi*
C. *Pneumocystis carinii*
D. *Toxoplasma gondii*

87. **Which of the following is not a feature of familial mediterranean fever**
A. Autosomal dominant disorder
B. Abdominal pain occurs in majority
C. Amylodosis is a recognised complication
D. Colchicine is the drug of choice for treatment

88. **Leonine-like face is seen in all except**
A. Amyloidosis
B. Carcinoid syndrome
C. Dermatomyositis
D. Lepromatous leprosy

89. **Which is false in hydatid disease of liver**
A. Caused by larval stage of *Echinococcus granulosus*
B. Diagnostic aspiration may produce anaphylaxis
C. Casoni's test is positive in all
D. Albendazole therapy is most efficacious

Ans. 81-B 82-D 83-B 84-C 85-C 86-B 87-A 88-C 89-C

90. **Acute kala-azar is diagnosed by all of the following except**
A. Complement fixation test
B. [illegible] tro[illegible]
C. Bone marrow aspiration for LD bodies
D. Aldehyde test

91. **Cysticercosis is the larval stage of**
A. Taenia solium
B. Hymenolepis nana
C. Taenia saginata
D. Ancylostoma duodenale

92. **Which of the following does not produce hypothermia**
A. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome
B. Panhypopituitarism
C. Peripheral circulatory failure
D. Myxoedema coma

93. **False-positive serological tests for syphilis is not given by**
A. Leprosy
B. Glandular fever
C. Malaria
D. Tuberculosis

94. **Frei test is diagnostic of**
A. Histoplasmosis
B. Lymphogranuloma venereum
C. Cat-scratch disease
D. Scrub typhus

95. **Suramin is the drug of choice in**
A. Endemic typhus
B. Schistosomiasis
C. African trypanosomiasis
D. Q fever

96. **Myiasis is caused by**
A. Fungus
B. Virus
C. Larvae of flies
D. Rickettsia

97. **Tularaemia may produce all the following manifestations except**
A. Conjunctivitis
B. Mental confusion
C. Painful lymphadenopathy
D. Circulatory failure

98. **The Rumpel-Leede phenomenon is typical of**
A. Rocky Mountain spotted fever
B. Endemic typhus
C. Rickettsial pox
D. Epidemic typhus

Ans. 90-D 91-A 92-A 93-D 94-B 95-C 96-C 97-D 98-A

99. **Diphtheria may be associated with all except**
   A. Toxic neuritis
   B. Myocarditis
   C. Meningitis
   D. Bull-neck

100. **Rose spot, if present, is diagnostic of**
   A. Glandular fever
   B. Malta fever
   C. Scarlet fever
   D. Enteric fever

101. **Severe cases of lassa fever may be associated with all except**
   A. Respiratory failure
   B. Renal failure
   C. Circulatory failure
   D. Hepatic failure

102. **Ducrey's skin test diagnoses**
   A. Tularaemia
   B. Brucellosis
   C. Chancroid
   D. Histoplasmosis

103. **Which secondary neoplasm is not related to AIDS**
   A. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
   B. Primary lymphoma of brain
   C. Carcinoma of the cervix
   D. Kaposi's sarcoma

104. **In syphilis, primary chancre occurs in all the sites except**
   A. Within the anal mucosa in anal intercourse
   B. Vagina
   C. Within the urethra
   D. Cervix

105. **Herpes zoster most commonly affects**
   A. Anterior horn cells
   B. Posterior root ganglia
   C. Sympathetic ganglia
   D. White matter of brain

106. **Non-specific urethritis complicates as**
   A. Impotence
   B. Ankylosing spondylitis
   C. Reactive arthritis
   D. Carcinoma of the cervix

107. **Dapsone is used in the treatment of all except**
   A. Dermatitis herpetiformis
   B. Toxoplasmosis
   C. Leprosy
   D. Cryptococcosis

108. **All of the following are recognised causes of seizures in a patient of AIDS except**
   A. Glioma
   B. AIDS-dementia complex
   C. Cerebral toxoplasmosis
   D. Cryptococcal meningitis

Ans 99-C 100-D 101-A 102-C 103-C 104-C 105-B 106-C 107-D 108-A

109. **Initial site for cryptococcal infection is**
   - A. Bone
   - B. Lungs
   - C. Skin
   - D. Meninges

110. **The recognised toxicity of zalcitabine is**
   - A. Interstitial nephritis
   - B. Pancreatitis
   - C. Swelling of salivary glands
   - D. Cardiomyopathy

111. **Which is not a cysticidal drug in amoebiasis**
   - A. Tetracycline
   - B. Diloxanide furoate
   - C. Chloroquine
   - D. Paromomycin

112. **HTLV-2 may be associated with**
   - A. Hairy cell leukaemia
   - B. Tropical spastic paraparesis
   - C. Burkitt's lymphoma
   - D. Hodgkin's disease

113. **Non-specific urethritis is associated with all except**
   - A. *Chlamydia trachomatis*
   - B. *Trichomonas vaginalis*
   - C. Herpes simplex
   - D. *Ureaplasma urealyticum*

114. **The drug of choice in gonorrhoea is**
   - A. Procaine penicillin
   - B. Benzathine penicillin
   - C. Benzyl penicillin
   - D. Phenoxymethyl penicillin

115. **Charcot's joint may be found in all except**
   - A. Diabetes mellitus
   - B. Reiter's syndrome
   - C. Leprosy
   - D. Tabes dorsalis

116. **Commonest malignancy found in an AIDS patient is**
   - A. Leukaemia
   - B. Lymphoma
   - C. Kaposi's sarcoma
   - D. Mycosis fungoides

117. **Skin lesions in secondary syphilis may take any of the following forms except**
   - A. Vesicular
   - B. Maculopapular
   - C. Follicular
   - D. Psoriasiform

118. **Which is not a neurological complication of measles**
   - A. Encephalitis
   - B. Transverse myelitis
   - C. Peripheral neuropathy
   - D. Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis

Ans: 109-B 110-B 111-A 112-A 113-B 114-A 115-B 116-C 117-A 118-C

119. **Complications of gonorrhoea do not include**
A. Endocarditis B. Arthritis
C. Epididymo-orchitis D. Urethro-rectal fistula

120. **Which drug is not used in *Pneumocystis carinii* infection**
A. Dapsone B. Pentamidine
C. Corticosteroid D. Co-trimoxazole

121. **As a complication, lymphogranuloma venereum does not produce**
A. Perirectal abscess B. Rectal stricture
C. Septicaemia D. Extensive scarring

122. **Drug of choice in cysticercosis is**
A. Suramin B. Albendazole
C. Metrifonate D. Niclosamide

123. **The fourth-generation cephalosporin is**
A. Cefepime B. Ceftibuten
C. Cefuroxime axetil D. Cefamandole

124. **Terbinafine is an**
A. Antiprotozoal agent B. Antiviral agent
C. Antibacterial agent D. Antifungal agent

125. **Thalidomide may be used in all except**
A. HIV-associated aphthous ulcers B. Behcet's disease
C. Reactive arthritis D. Pyoderma gangrenosum

126. **In an immunocompromised patient, cytomegalovirus commonly produces**
A. Encephalitis B. Hepatitis
C. Myelitis D. Retinitis

127. **Drug-induced cataract may develop from all except**
A. Ethambutol B. Busulphan
C. Phenothiazines D. Corticosteroids

128. **In syphilis, the response to treatment is best monitored by**
A. TPI B. FTA-ABS
C. TPHA D. VDRL

Ans 119-D 120-C 121-C 122-B 123-A 124-D 125-C 126-D 127-A 128-D

[illegible] AIDS-chor[illegible]nitis [illegible] commonly due to infection by
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Cryp[illegible]

[illegible] Fluoroquinolones resistance [illegible] enteric fever is due to
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]red
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Infectious mononucleosis-like syndrome may occur in
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]us
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] 'Rigor' is not characteristic of
A. Acute [illegible]ph[illegible]
B. A[illegible]e [illegible]
C. Acute r[illegible] car[illegible]
D. A[illegible]te [illegible]

[illegible] Characteristics of brucellosis are all except
A. [illegible]ng
B. Leu[illegible]openia
C. [illegible]
D. Menta[illegible] depres[illegible]

[illegible] Acquired toxoplasmosis features
A. [illegible] uve[illegible]s
B. Neutro[illegible]c [illegible]
C. [illegible]ca[illegible] [illegible]hadenopathy
D. Exudat[illegible]e p[illegible]

[illegible] Infectious mononucleosis-like syndrome may result from all except
A. Ade[illegible]us type B
B. C[illegible]tomegalovirus
C. E[illegible]-Barr [illegible]irus
D. *Toxoplasma go[illegible]*

[illegible] Splenectomised patients are prone to be infected with all except
A. *Hae[illegible]p[illegible] influenzae*
B. *Babes[illegible]a*
C. *[illegible] pne[illegible]o[illegible]ae*
D. *Staphy[illegible]co[illegible]*

[illegible] Surface temperature 1–2° higher on paralysed side is known as
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]r H[illegible]orsely's s[illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. H[illegible]an's sign

[illegible] Malignant otitis externa is commonly caused by
A. *[illegible]a[illegible] pyocya[illegible]s*
B. *[illegible]h[illegible]ococ[illegible]*
C. [illegible]
D. *Ha[illegible]o[illegible]h[illegible]us [illegible]*

[illegible] 131-A 132-[illegible] 133-B 134-C 135-A 136-D 13[illegible] B 138 A

139. **Helminthiasis causing persistent fever is**
A. Trichinosis
B. *Taenia solium infestation*
C. Hymenolepis nana infestation
D. Trichuriasis

140. **Which of the anti-retroviral drugs is a protease-inhibitor**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]avir
D. [illegible]acavir

141. **Borrelia infection does not produce**
A. Lyme disease
B. Tropical [illegible]
C. Yaws
D. Relapsing fever

142. **Epstein-Barr virus produces**
A. Cervical carcinoma
B. Tropical spastic paraparesis
C. Kaposi's sarcoma
D. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma

143. **Malignant otitis externa is due to**
A. *Klebsiella*
B. *Haemophilus*
C. *Pseudomonas*
D. *Staphylococcus*

144. **'Croup' happens to occur due to affection by**
A. Parainfluenza virus
B. *Haemophilus influenzae*
C. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
D. Herpes simplex virus

145. **Commonest sexually transmitted disease (STD) is**
A. AIDS
B. Non-gonococcal urethritis
C. Gonorrhoea
D. Genital warts

146. **Haverhill fever is due to**
A. *Streptobacillus moniliformis*
B. *Spirillum minus*
C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
D. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

147. **Which is not HIV-related malignancy**
A. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
B. [illegible]s histi[illegible]s
C. Invasive cervical carcinoma
D. [illegible]ary lymphoma of [illegible]

148. **Which is false in *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia in AIDS**
A. Most common opportunistic infection
B. [illegible] pe[illegible] infiltrate in chest X-ray
C. Pleural effusions are common
D. [illegible]ze[illegible] a[illegible]e [illegible] m[illegible]e [illegible]

Ans. 139-A 140-C 141-C 142-D 143-C 144-[illegible] 145-B 146-[illegible] 147-[illegible] 148-C

149. **Hutchison's triad in congenital syphilis does not include**
   A. Interstitial keratitis
   B. Rhagades
   C. Peg-shaped upper central incisors
   D. Nerve deafness

150. **All of the following produce viral haemorrhagic fever except**
   A. Lassa fever virus
   B. Norwalk virus
   C. Ebola virus
   D. Congo Crimean haemorrhagic fever virus

151. ***Isospora belli* infection is treated by**
   A. Co-trimoxazole
   B. Amoxycillin
   C. Chloramphenicol
   D. Streptomycin

152. **Oedema of the face and periorbital tissue are found in**
   A. Toxocariasis
   B. Strongyloidosis
   C. Trichuriasis
   D. Trichiniasis

153. **Which is not regarded as a biological weapon**
   A. Chickenpox
   B. Plague
   C. Botulism
   D. Tularaemia

Ans. 149-D 150-B 151-A 152-D 153-A

10. FLUID, ELECTROLYTES, NUTRITION AND METABOLIC DISORDERS

1. **Which statement is false regarding SIADH**
   - A. [illegible] osmolality [illegible] 270 mosm/kg
   - B. Complaints of weakness, lethargy and weight gain
   - C. [illegible] always [illegible] to plasma
   - D. Presence of [illegible] oedema

2. **Hyponatraemia is manifested by all except**
   - A. [illegible]ar weakness
   - B. Paralytic ileus
   - C. [illegible] jerks
   - D. Confusion

3. **All are established causes of SIADH except**
   - A. [illegible]tis
   - B. Hyperthyroidism
   - C. [illegible] carcinoma of lung
   - D. Acute intermittent porphyria

4. **Kussmaul's respiration is characteristic of**
   - A. Metabolic alkalosis
   - B. Respiratory acidosis
   - C. Metabolic acidosis
   - D. Respiratory alkalosis

5. **Causes of hyponatraemia with normal extracellular fluid (ECF) are all except**
   - A. [illegible]tic syndrome
   - B. Diabetic ketoacidosis
   - C. [illegible]ism
   - D. Use of diuretics

6. **Volume depletion (combined Na^+ and water depletion) does not occur in**
   - A. Cirrhosis of liver
   - B. Peritonitis
   - C. Chronic renal failure
   - D. Adrenal insufficiency

7. **Skin turgor is best examin[illegible]**
   - A. [illegible] abdominal par[illegible]
   - B. [illegible]rsum of hand
   - C. [illegible] sternum
   - D. [illegible] cheeks

Ans 1-D 2-B 3-[illegible] 4-C 5-B 6-A 7-C

8. All of the following produce hyponatraemia except
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. SIADH
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Diuretic [illegible]

9. Polyuria, polydipsia associated with nocturia is not a feature of
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

10. All are causes of 'sick-cell syndrome' except
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. [illegible]
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. [illegible]

11. Maximally dilute urine in a hyponatraemic patient suggests
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. [illegible]
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. [illegible]

12. Which of the following is not associated with hypokalaemia
    - A. Frusemide
    - B. [illegible]
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. [illegible]

13. All of the following produce hypernatraemia except
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. Diabetes insipidus
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. Hyperosmolar non-ketotic diabetic coma

14. Hypokalaemia is not produced by
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. [illegible]
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. Metabolic acidosis

15. After rapid correction of hyponatraemia in a patient, quadriparesis develops as a result of
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. Central pontine myelinolysis
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. [illegible]

16. Hypokalaemia is not associated with
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. Decreased ankle jerk
    - C. Oliguria
    - D. Paralytic ileus

Ans 8C 9D 10C 11A 12B 13C 14D 15B 16C

17. The normal serum potassium level is
 A. 2.1–[illegible] mEq/L B. 2.[illegible]–4.[illegible]
 C. 3.5–[illegible] mEq/L D. 4.[illegible]–6.[illegible] mEq/L

18. Hypoprothrombinaemia feature[s]
 A. Vitamin K [illegible] B. [illegible]
 C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

19. Fanconi's syndrome is associated with all except
 A. Hyp[illegible] B. Hy[illegible]
 C. Hypo[illegible] D. Hypo[illegible]

20. Hypokalaemia enhances the cardiac toxicity of
 A. A[illegible] B. [illegible]
 C. Ade[illegible]s[illegible] D. [illegible]

21. Night blindness may develop from all except
 A. Ret[illegible] B. [illegible]
 C. Hy[illegible] D. [illegible]

22. Metabolic alkalosis is associated with all the following except
 A. Se[illegible] B. Hypok[illegible]
 C. Bartter's syndrome D. Metha[illegible]

23. All of the following may be associated with carotinaemia except
 A. An[illegible] B. [illegible] A
 C. Castr[illegible] D. Myx[illegible]a

24. Which is not [an] aetiology of metabolic acidosis with normal anion gap
 A. Hy[illegible] B. [illegible]k[illegible]s
 C. Diarr[illegible] D. [illegible]na[illegible]s

25. Acute hyperkalaemia is treated by all except
 A. IV [illegible] calcium [illegible]ate B. [illegible]se[illegible] infu[illegible]
 C. IV f[illegible] D. [illegible]dium [illegible] su[illegible]ate retention enema

26. Normal anion gap is
 A. 2–4 m[illegible] B. 4–[illegible] mmol/L
 C. 8–16 [illegible] D. [illegible]–24 [illegible]

Ans. 17-C 18-A 19-D 20-D 21-B 22-D 23-B 24-B 25-C 26-C

27. **Pseudohyperkalaemia results from all of the following except**
A. Le[illegible]
B. Crush injury
C. [illegible] venepuncture [illegible]
D. [illegible]

28. **Metabolic acidosis is not featured by**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

29. **The ECG feature of hyperkalaemia does not include**
A. [illegible]
B. Tall T-wa[illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

30. **Which of the following is not a feature of metabolic acidosis**
A. Reduced serum [illegible] concentration
B. R[illegible] pla[illegible]
C. Elevated serum [illegible]
D. [illegible]

31. **Respiratory alkalosis is not characterised by**
A. Raised [illegible]
B. R[illegible] H^+ [illegible]
C. Reduced level [illegible]
D. R[illegible] pyruvate

32. **All of the following are unmeasued anions (i.e., responsible for anion gap) except**
A. [illegible]
B. Inorganic phosphate
C. [illegible]anionic plasma prote[illegible]
D. Chloride

33. **Respiratory acidosis is associated with all except**
A. Emphysema
B. Salicylate intoxication
C. Myasthenia gravis
D. Cardiac arrest

34. **Which is not a feature of phenylketonuria**
A. Mental retardation
B. Corneal [illegible]
C. Hypopigmentation
D. Mousy odour of urine

35. **Which of the following is a feature of respiratory alkalosis**
A. Asterixis
B. Pap[illegible]ma
C. Water-hammer pulse
D. Tetany

36. **The clinical hallmark of homocystinuria is**
A. Osteoporosis
B. Mental retardation
C. Dislocation of lens
D. Thrombotic vascular [illegible]

Ans: 27-B 28-A 29-A 30-B 31-A 32-D 33-B 34-B 35-D 36-C

37 **Rothera's test is positive with all of the following ingredients except**
A. β-hydroxybutyric acid
B. Acetone
C. Drug treatment with salicylates
D. Acetoacetic acid

38 **'Sweaty feet' odour is found in**
A. Argininaemia
B. Glutaric acidaemia
C. Hypervalinaemia
D. Isovaleric acidaemia

39. **Starvation is thought to be life-threatening when the body weight falls below**
A. 40% of normal
B. 50% of normal
C. 60% of normal
D. 70% of normal

40 **Which of the following is not elevated in serum in maple syrup urine disease**
A. Valine
B. Isoleucine
C. Ornithine
D. Leucine

41 **Lesch-Nyhan syndrome is characterised by all except**
A. Intracerebral calcification
B. Self-mutilation
C. Choreoathetosis
D. Hyperuricaemia

42 **Band keratopathy is found in all except**
A. Copper deposition in Wilson's disease
B. Chloroquine crystals in treating DLE
C. Iron deposition in haemochromatosis
D. Cystine crystals in cystinosis

43. **Acute gouty arthritis should be treated by**
A. Allopurinol
B. Probenecid
C. Benzbromarone
D. Naproxen

44. **Which has the highest percentage of involvement in haemochromatosis**
A. Splenomegaly
B. Skin pigmentation
C. Diabetes mellitus
D. Cardiac involvement

45 **Pellagra-like clinical syndrome is found in**
A. Histidinaemia
B. Hartnup disease
C. Cystinosis
D. Homocystinuria

Ans 37-A 38-D 39-D 40-C 41-A 42-C 43-D 44-B 45-B

46. **Hypochromic anaemia with megaloblastic changes in bone marrow is seen in**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Hereditary [illegible]

47. **In cystinuria, which of the amino acids is not excreted in urine**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

48. **All of the following may lead to hyperuricaemia except**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

49. **Which is false alcaptonuria (ochronosis)**
A. X-ray [illegible] pathognomonic
B. [illegible] of skin
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

50. **All are the indications of treating asymptomatic hyperuricaemia except**
A. Patient becomes symptomatic
B. Has a strong family H/O [illegible] or nephrolithiasis
C. 24-hrs urinary [illegible] acid excretion > 1100 mg
D. Associated with hypertension and diabetes mellitus

51. **Increased urinary aminolevulinic acid and porphobilinogen are found in all except**
A. Infectious mononucleosis
B. Lead poisoning
C. Amyloidosis
D. Acute intermittent porphyria

52. **von Gierke's disease results from deficiency of**
A. [illegible]
B. Glycogen synthetase
C. Glucose-6-phosphatase
D. Liver phosphorylase [illegible]

53. **Which is not a feature of acute intermittent porphyria**
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

54. **Hereditary fructose intolerance presents with all except**
A. [illegible]
B. Lactic acidosis
C. [illegible]
D. Dental [illegible]

Ans 46-[illegible] 47-[illegible] 48-B 49-D 50-D 51-C 52-C 53-D 54-D

55. Which is considered to be a safe drug in porphyria

A. Chlorpromazine B. [illegible]
C. Oral contraceptive [illegible] D. [illegible]

56. Galactosaemia does not feature

A. Cataract B. [illegible]
C. Intellectual impairment D. Development of [illegible]

57. Type I glycogenosis (von Gierke's disease) is not associated with

A. Myoglobinuria B. Lipaemia retinalis
C. Macroglossia D. Hypoglycaemia

58. Point out the false one regarding familial lipoprotein lipase deficiency

A. Lipaemia retinalis B. Abdominal pain due to pancreatitis
C. Accelerated atherosclerosis D. Eruptive xanthoma

59. Probably the commonest form of glycogen storage disorder is

A. Type I glycogenosis B. Type III glycogenosis
C. Type V glycogenosis D. Type VI glycogenosis

60. Familial dysbetalipoproteinaemia (type 3 hyperlipoproteinaemia) is manifested by all except

A. Fulminant atherosclerosis B. Palmar xanthoma
C. Results from accumulation of remnant-like particles derived from VLDL D. Manifested before age 20

61. Gaucher's disease is featured by all except

A. Most commonly encountered lysosomal storage disorder B. Bone pain
C. High serum alkaline phosphatase D. Hepatosplenomegaly

62. Weber-Christian disease does not include

A. Panniculitis B. Evidence of pancreatic disease
C. Erythema marginatum D. Vasculitis

Ans. 55-A 56-B 57-A 58-C 59-B 60-D 61-C 62-C

63. **Secondary hyperlipoproteinaemia is associated with all except**
   A. Acute [illegible]
   B. Diabetes mellitus
   C. Use of oral contraceptives
   D. Addison's disease

64. **Tay-Sachs gangliosidosis is characterised by all except**
   A. [illegible]
   B. Macrocephaly
   C. Ocular cherry-red spots
   D. Hyperacusis

65. **Tangier's disease is manifested by**
   A. Premature atherosclerosis
   B. Pigmentation of [illegible]
   C. Low serum cholesterol level
   D. Haemolysis

66. **Hurler disease has all the following features except**
   A. Accumulation of heparan and dermatan sulphate
   B. Absence of corneal clouding
   C. Dwarfism
   D. Beaking of the lumbar vertebrae

67. **Abetalipoproteinaemia is not characterised by**
   A. Ataxia
   B. Eruptive xanthoma
   C. Acanthocytosis
   D. Retinitis pigmentosa

68. **Fabry's disease does not include**
   A. Autosomal recessive inheritance
   B. Corneal dystrophy
   C. Cataract
   D. Deficiency of α-galactosidase

69. **Familial hypercholesterolaemia is characterised by all except**
   A. Obesity
   B. Xanthelasma
   C. Tendon xanthoma
   D. Arcus corneae

70. **Niemann-Pick disease is manifested by all except**
   A. Retinal cherry-red spots
   B. Elevated serum lipid level
   C. Results from deficiency of sphingomyelinase
   D. May be a part of sea blue histiocyte syndrome

71. **Loose-jointedness occurs in all of the following except**
   A. Marfan's syndrome
   B. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
   C. Osteogenesis imperfecta
   D. Pseudoxanthoma elasticum

Ans: 63-D 64-A 65-C 66-B 67-B 68-A 69-A 70-B 71-D

72. **Osteogenesis imperfecta is manifested by all except**
A. Blue sclera
B. Ma[illegible]
C. Recurrent fractures [illegible] bones
D. [illegible] th[illegible]

73. **Hypomagnesaemia is associated with all except**
A. Hyper[illegible]aemia
B. [illegible] d[illegible]
C. Acute pancrea[illegible]
D. [illegible]

74. **The most frequent CVS finding in Noonan syndrome is**
A. Pulmonary [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

75. **Marfan's syndrome is not featured by**
A. Metacarpal index > [illegible] 4
B. [illegible]
C. Arachnodactyly
D. Upper s[illegible] segment [illegible]

76. **The best natural source of iodine is**
A. Meat
B. Milk
C. Vegetables
D. Sea[illegible]

77. **Angioid streaks in the retina are seen in all except**
A. Paget's disease
B. Hyp[illegible]
C. Sickle cell anaemia
D. Pseudo[illegible]

78. **Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome is associated with**
A. Arachnodact[illegible]
B. Mitral [illegible]
C. Retinitis pigmentosa
D. Slender b[illegible] habit[illegible]

79. **All of the following statements are true regarding Ehlers-Danlos syndrome except**
A. Pes cavus
B. Type [illegible] type
C. H[illegible]e skin
D. Asso[illegible] prolapse

80. **Antimongoloid slant of the eyes is not [illegible] in**
A. [illegible]e
B. [illegible] syndrome
C. Down's syndrome
D. [illegible]

Ans 72-B 73-C 74-A [illegible] 79-A [illegible]

81. **Obesity is not associated with**
A. Hy[illegible]
B. H[illegible]itu[illegible]
C. H[illegible]
D. Hyp[illegible]yr[illegible]

82. **The most important diagnostic aid in rickets is**
A. Low serum phosphate level
B. High serum alkaline phosphatase level
C. Low serum calcium level
D. Normal serum urea and [illegible]

83. **Vitamin D is maximally present in**
A. Fatt[illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. Milk
D. [illegible]

84. **'Keshan disease' is due to deficiency of**
A. Manga[illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. Zinc
D. [illegible]ium

85. **Hyperphosphataemia is not associated with**
A. Acute haemolysis
B. Diabetic keto[illegible]
C. Acute renal failure
D. Rhabdomyo[illegible]

86. **Menkes' kinky hair disease results from deficiency of**
A. Copper
B. Iron
C. Fluoride
D. Vanadium

87. **All are consequences of phosphate depletion except**
A. Cardiac arrhythmias
B. Respiratory muscle weakness
C. Hypocalciuria
D. Neuroencephalopathy

88. **Zinc deficiency may lead to all except**
A. Gonadal atrophy
B. Dermatitis
C. Muscular weakness
D. Diarrhoea

89. **Primary amyloidosis does not involve**
A. Heart
B. Spleen
C. K[illegible]
D. Brain

90. **Hypervitaminosis A does not manifest as**
A. Cracked lips
B. Beg[illegible]
C. Vomiting
D. Phre[illegible]

Ans 81-C 82-B 83-A 84-D 85-B 8[illegible]-A [illegible]-C [illegible]8-C 89-D [illegible]

[illegible] may develop from all of the following except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible]
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Pyridoxine (vit B_6) is used in all of the following except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible] anaemia
C. [illegible]
D. Thalassaemia major

Rickets is not manifested by
A. [illegible]
B. Flabby muscles
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Hormone replacement therapy (HRT) in psotmenopausal women has all the potential risks except
A. [illegible]
B. Venous thromboembolism
C. [illegible] heart disease
D. Breast carcinoma

Osteoporosis results from
A. [illegible]
B. Late menopause
C. [illegible]
D. Low body weight

BMI (body mass index) range for simple obesity is
A. [illegible]-24.9
B. 2[illegible]
C. [illegible]-29.9
D. ≥ 4[illegible]

Riboflavin deficiency does not give rise to
A. [illegible]
B. Nasolabial seborrhoea
C. Angular [illegible]
D. Magenta-coloured tongue

Which is not beneficial in the treatment of osteoporosis
A. [illegible]
B. Sodium fluoride
C. [illegible]
D. Calcitriol

Cheilosis may result from deficiency of all except
A. [illegible]
B. Vitamin $B_{[illegible]}$
C. [illegible]
D. Riboflavin

101. All are true regarding osteoporosis except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]a c[illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

102. Richest source of vitamin B_{12} is

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible] and dairy products
C. Fruits
D. [illegible]

103. Normal serum value of calcium is

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. 1[illegible].5–1[illegible].5 mg/dL

104. Protein-energy malnutrition is characterised by

A. [illegible]ty
B. Reduced by weight [illegible] age
C. [illegible] abdomen with [illegible]al hernia
D. [illegible]anio tabes

105. Which of the following is a single gene disorder

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]ke[illegible]
C. [illegible]tinoblastoma
D. [illegible]abetes mellitus

106. Looser's zone in osteomalacia is seen in all of the following sites except

A. Axillary border of scapula
B. Pubic rami
C. Medial cortex of upper femur
D. Skull

107. Which of the following gives the surest test for diagnosis of gout

A. Serum uric acid > 13 mg/dL
B. [illegible]al punched-out le[illegible] X-ray
C. Negative birefringent monosodium urate crystals on synovial fluid examination
D. 24-hrs urinary uric acid [illegible] > 130[illegible] mg

108. Which is not characteristic of marasmus

A. Marked wasting
B. [illegible]e child
C. Absence of [illegible]nomegaly
D. [illegible]

109. Diminished renal excretion of uric acid is seen in all except

A. Severe [illegible]ative psoriasis
B. Myxoedema
C. Lead [illegible]ing
D. Mongolism

Ans. 101-A 102-B 103-C 104-B 105-[illegible] 106-D 107-C 108-D 109-[illegible]

110. Lactic acidosis results from all except

A. [illegible] monoxide [illegible]
B. Chronic renal failure
C. [illegible] mellitus
D. Bigua[illegible] indu[illegible]

111. Which is not used in the treatment of obesity

A. [illegible]amine
B. A[illegible]ne
C. [illegible]tat
D. Fenflu[illegible]e

112. Cupping, widening and fraying of metaphyseal long bones are observed in all except

A. [illegible]asia
B. Rickets
C. [illegible]
D. Metaphyseal dys[illegible]sia

113. Calcification of intervertebral disc is characteristic of

A. C[illegible]
B. Hypopar[illegible]thyro[illegible]
C. [illegible] toxicity
D. Ochronosis

114. Phagocytic cells with accumulation of sphingomyelin are found in

A. Gaucher's disease
B. Fabry disease
C. Niemann Pick disease
D. Hunter syndrome

115. Night blindness may be due to all of the following except

A. Cone dystrophy
B. Xeroderma pigmentosum
C. Retinitis pigmentosa
D. Zinc-deficiency states

116. Serum homocysteine level may be elevated in all except

A. Hypothyroidism
B. Chronic renal failure
C. Psoriasis
D. COPD

117. Serum homocysteine lowering therapy is given by supplementation with

A. Vitamin A and C
B. Folate, vitamin B_6 and B_{12}
C. Riboflavin and nicotinic acid
D. Biotin, vitamin C and B_1

118. Which is not an exogenous antioxidant

A. α-tocopherol
B. Thiamine hydrochloride
C. β-carotene
D. Ascorbic acid

119. Which is not having an autosomal dominant inheritance

A. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency
B. Huntington's chorea
C. Neurofibromatosis
D. Adult polycystic kidney

Ans 110-B 111-B 112-C 113-D 114-C 115-A 116-D 117-B 118-B 119-A

120. **Hyperuricaemia is not associated with**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

121. **Hypoglycaemia may result from all except**

A. Pe[illegible]a[illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

122. **Plasma phosphate level is normal in**

A. Re[illegible]a[illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

123. **A high bicarbonate level is unusual in**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. S[illegible]
D. Hyp[illegible]

124. **Hyponatraemia is seen in**

A. [illegible]e[illegible]daem[illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. Myxo[illegible]ma [illegible]a
D. [illegible]

125. **Which of the following is not used to treat obesity**

A. Ph[illegible]amine
B. [illegible]a[illegible]
C. S[illegible]
D. [illegible]

126. **Pseudohyperkalaemia is noted in all except**

A. [illegible]k[illegible]c[illegible]t[illegible]
B. [illegible]e [illegible]t[illegible]
C. A[illegible]
D. [illegible]

127. **Which is an incompatible combination**

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible] oe[illegible]
C. Diarr[illegible]a [illegible] m[illegible]ab[illegible] acidosis
D. Sa[illegible] resp[illegible]a[illegible] a[illegible]s[illegible]s

128. **Metabolic acidosis with high anion gap is seen in all except**

A. Lactic acidosis
B. Acute renal failure
C. K[illegible]s
D. A[illegible]ride [illegible]

Ans 120-B 121-[illegible] 122-[illegible] 123-B 124-D 125-A 126-C 127-B 128-D

[illegible] patient, the most common [illegible] base distur[illegible]

[illegible] pseudoxanthoma elasticum which is false

[illegible] spleen is [illegible]

Pellagra may be manifested in all except

Vitamin C toxicity may result in

Prognathism may be seen in

GLUT-3 is most commonly seen in

A. [illegible]
B. Pa[illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Brain

Which is not included in lysosomal storage disorders

A. [illegible]
B. Fabry's disease
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

HDL can be significantly increased by

A. [illegible]
B. N[illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] 134-D [illegible] 136-D 137-B

[illegible] What is included within definitive criteria of metabolic syndrome X

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] test is diagnostic of

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Increased serum alkaline phosphatase is not characteristic of

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Most characteristic feature of biotin deficiency is

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Which is not seen in hereditary orotic aciduria

A. [illegible] megaloblastic anaemia
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible] anaemia

[illegible] Regarding role of diet in treatment of hyperuricaemia which of the following is false

A. [illegible] serum [illegible]
B. [illegible] serum [illegible]
C. [illegible] reduces [illegible]
D. [illegible] age [illegible]

[illegible] 'Plucked chicken skin' is characteristic of

A. [illegible] elasticum
B. [illegible] syndrome
C. [illegible] imperfecta
D. [illegible] syndrome

[illegible] 140 A 141 C [illegible] 144 [illegible]

11. DERMATOLOGY

1. Most dangerous type of pemphigus is
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

2. Grattage test is positive in
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

3. Koebner's phenomenon is found in all except
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Psoriasis

4. Tzanck test is negative in
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. Herpes zoster
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Herpes simplex

5. Which is not systemic antifungal agent
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. Ketoconazole
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Clotrimazole

6. Darier's sign is found in
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. Psoriasis
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Urticaria pigmentosa

7. Subepidermal vesicle is seen in
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. Pemphigus
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Bullous pemphigoid

8. Incidence of vitiligo is increased in all except
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Hypothyroidism

9. Which is not an antifungal agent
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Econazole

Ans: 1-C 2-C 3-A 4-A 5-D 6-D 7-D 8-B 9-A

10. All of the following drugs cause hyperpigmentation except

A. Quinacrine
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

11. Which histological term is most characteristic for pemphigus

A. [illegible] keratosis
B. Acantholysis
C. [illegible]
D. Hyperkeratosis

12. Pretibial myxoedema is classically found in

A. [illegible]
B. Myxoedema
C. [illegible]
D. Hashimoto's Thyroiditis

13. Acne may be produced by all of the following except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. Tetracyclines
D. [illegible]

14. All of the following lesions are found characteristically in front of legs except

A. Pretibial myxoedema
B. Lupus vulgaris
C. Erythema nodosum
D. Necrobiosis lipoidica diabeticorum

15. Photodermatitis is not found in

A. Phenothiazines
B. Tetracyclines
C. Sulphonamides
D. Corticosteroids

16. Cataract may develop in

A. Atopic dermatitis
B. Exfoliative dermatitis
C. [illegible]
D. Erythema multiforme

17. Erythema nodosum may be found in therapy by all except

A. Penicillin
B. [illegible]
C. Sulphonamides
D. Oral contraceptives

18. Nicolsky's sign is charcteristically positive in

A. Bullous pemphigoid
B. [illegible]
C. Pemphigus
D. [illegible]

19. Stevens-Johnson syndrome is classically seen in all except

A. Carbamazepine
B. Co-trimoxazole
C. Corticosteroids
D. Thiacetazones

Ans: 10-D 11-B 12-C 13-C 14-B 15-D 16-A 17-B 18-C 19-C

20. **Comedones are found in**
A. [illegible]oeic dermatitis
B. Acne vulgaris
C. [illegible]gworm
D. Vitiligo

21. **Perlungal telangiectasia are classically seen in**
A. SLE
B. Hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia
C. Acanthosis nigricans
D. Ataxia telangiectasia

22. **Selvens-Johnson syndrome may be seen in infection caused by**
A. *Pseudomonas pyocyaneous*
B. *Streptococcus haemolyticus*
C. *Staphylococcus aureus*
D. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*

23. **A white frontal forelock is found in**
A. Tuberous sclerosis
B. Addison's disease
C. Piebaldism
D. Pityriasis alba

24. **Cafe-au-lait spots are characteristically seen in all except**
A. Albright's disease
B. Tuberous sclerosis
C. Neurofibromatosis
D. Friedreich's ataxia

25. **Generalised pruritus may be found in all except**
A. Hodgkin's disease
B. Carcinoid syndrome
C. Haemolytic jaundice
D. Chronic renal failure

26. **'Perifollicular purpura' is almost pathognomonic of**
A. Vasculitis
B. Cushing's syndrome
C. Senile purpura
D. Scurvy

27. **'Target' or 'iris' lesion in skin is characteristic of**
A. Erythema multiforme
B. Pityriasis rosea
C. Erythema marginatum
D. Eczema herpeticum

28. **Wornoff rings are seen in**
A. Acne vulgaris
B. P[illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]ro[illegible]atosis

29. **Palpable purpura may be found in all except**
A. Staphylococcaemia
B. [illegible] syph[illegible]
C. [illegible]emia
D. [illegible]aemia

Ans. [illegible]-B 21-A 22-D 23-C 24-D 25-C 26-[illegible] 27-A 2[illegible]-B 2[illegible]

Hypomelanosis is found in therapy by all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Most pathognomonic lesion in scabies is

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Pitting nail is found in all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Acrochordons are

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Norwegian scabies is found in association with all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

'Perleche' in the angle of the mouth is found in all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

All the following lesions are classically 'itchy' except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Pigmentation in Peutz-Jeghers syndrome is characteristically

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Auspitz's sign is characteristic of

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Acanthosis nigricans may be associated with all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

40. **All are scabicidal drugs except**
    A. Ivermectin B. Permethrin
    C. Dithranol D. Crotamiton

41. **A big macule is known as**
    A. Papule B. Plaque
    C. Patch D. Nodule

42. **Calcinosis is found in all of the following except**
    A. CREST syndrome B. Dermatomyositis
    C. SLE D. Scleroderma

43. **Which is not a scaly lesion in skin**
    A. Contact dermatitis B. Seborrhoeic dermatitis
    C. Exfoliative dermatitis D. Ringworm

44. **Lupus-like picture is characteristic of therapy by all except**
    A. Chloroquine B. Procainamide
    C. INH D. Hydralazine

45. **Histoid leprosy is a variety of**
    A. Lepromatous leprosy B. Borderline leprosy
    C. Tuberculoid leprosy D. Indeterminate leprosy

46. **Chloroquine is indicated in the management of**
    A. Lupus vulgaris B. Bullous pemphigoid
    C. Discoid lupus erythematosus D. Psoriasis

47. **Which is an allergic reaction of primary pulmonary tuberculosis**
    A. Erythema marginatum B. Erythema nodosum
    C. Erythema induratum D. Erythema multiforme

48. **The drug of choice in dermatitis herpetiformis is**
    A. Ivermectin B. Corticosteroids
    C. Dithranol D. Dapsone

49. **Erythema nodosum leprosum is classically treated by**
    A. Aspirin B. Thalidomide
    C. Chloroquine D. Dapsone

Ans 40-C 41-C 42-C 43-A 44-A 45-A 46-C 47-B 48-D 49-B

Herald patch is characteristically seen in

A. [illegible]
B. Pityriasis [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Xeroderma [illegible]

Cicatrical alopecia is seen in all except

A. [illegible]
B. Discoid lupus erythematosus
C. [illegible]
D. Alopecia areata

Nodular cystic acne is treated with

A. [illegible]
B. Isotretinoin
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Flaky paint dermatosis is a feature of

A. [illegible]
B. Marasmus
C. [illegible]
D. Kwashiorkor

54. Acrodermatitis enteropathica is due to deficiency of

A. Manganese
B. Selenium
C. Chromium
D. Zinc

55. Photochemotherapy is adopted in

A. Psoriasis
B. Exfoliative dermatitis
C. Lichen planus
D. Seborrhoeic dermatitis

56. Erythema nodosum leprosum occurs in

A. Borderline tuberculoid leprosy
B. Tuberculoid leprosy
C. Neuritic leprosy
D. Lepromatous leprosy

57. Hyperpigmentation is not characteristic of

A. Addison's disease
B. Myxoedema
C. Graves' disease
D. Cushing syndrome

All of the following are features of lepromatous leprosy except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. Madarosis

Tinea versicolor is caused by

A. [illegible]
B. Malassezia furfur
C. [illegible]
D. Trichophyton

Ans. [illegible] 54-D 55-A 56-D 57-B 5[illegible]

60. **Erythema nodosum does not occur in**
A. Primary tuberculosis
B. Ulcerative colitis
C. Giant cell arteritis
D. Sarcoidosis

61. **'Red lunula' in nails is characteristic of**
A. Ringworm
B. Discoid lupus erythematosus
C. Congestive cardiac failure
D. Chronic renal failure

62. **Commonest site of involvement in atopic dermatitis is**
A. Flexural areas
B. Extensor surface
C. Exposed part
D. Areas of pressure and friction

63. **Discoid lupus erythematosus is not featured by**
A. Scaling with atrophy
B. Acanthosis
C. Telangiectasia
D. Keratotic plugging

64. **Most potent drug for *Mycobacterium leprae* is**
A. Clofazimine
B. Dapsone
C. Rifampicin
D. Ofloxacin

65. **Splinter haemorrhage in nails is caused by all except**
A. Polycythaemia vera
B. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
C. Systemic vasculitis
D. Trichinosis

66. **Mucous membrane lesions are seen in**
A. Pemphigoid
B. Dermatitis herpetiformis
C. Impetigo
D. Pemphigus

67. **Palmar erythema is found in all except**
A. Pregnancy
B. Hepatocellular failure
C. In some normal persons
D. Hypothyroidism

68. **Characteristic nail change of lichen planus is**
A. Pitting
B. Onycholysis
C. Pterygium
D. Subungual hyperkeratosis

69. **Erythema marginatum is a feature of**
A. Sulphonamide therapy
B. Acute rheumatic fever
C. Primary tuberculosis
D. Leprosy

Ans 60-C 61-C 62-A 63-B 64-C 65-A 66-D 67-D 68-C 69-B

70. **Virchow's cells are seen in**
A. Leprosy
B. Toxic epidermal necrolysis
C. Herpes [illegible] infection
D. Henoch-Schonlein purpura

71. **Erythrasma is caused by**
A. [illegible]
B. Corynebacterium minutissimum
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

72. **Leuconychia is a manifestation of**
A. Iron deficiency anaemia
B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
C. Psoriasis
D. Hypoalbuminaemia

73. **Dermographism is characteristic of**
A. Ectodermal dysplasia
B. Xeroderma pigmentosum
C. Urticaria pigmentosa
D. Dermatitis herpetiformis

74. **Molluscum contagiosum is caused by**
A. Poxvirus
B. Paramyxovirus
C. Papovavirus
D. Herpes virus

75. **Rosacea is characterised by all except**
A. Usually affects middle-aged females
B. Corticosteroid therapy may precipitate the condition
C. May be associated with exposure to cold or strong sunshine
D. Often exaggerated by consumption of tea

76. **Erythroderma (exofoliative dermatitis) is featured by all except**
A. Pemphigus
B. Eczema
C. Pityriasis rubra pilaris
D. Psoriasis

77. **All are features of ringworm except**
A. Central clearing
B. Non-itchy
C. Active border
D. Circinate lesion

78. **Which is true regarding lupus vulgaris**
A. Immune status of the host is at fault
B. [illegible]-jelly nodules
C. Non scaly in nature
D. Circular [illegible]

Ans: 70-A 71-B 72-D 73-C 74-A 75-B 76-A 77-B 78-B

D[illegible]phytosis does not manifest as

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. T[illegible]ea ca[illegible]

K[illegible]n is associated with

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Dermatitis herpetiformis is

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Shagreen patches are classically seen in

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]eroderma
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible] lupus ery[illegible]

Fixed drug eruption may be due to all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

84. Pityriasis alba is featured by all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Wickham's striae are characteristic of

A. [illegible]asis
B. Pe[illegible]gus
C. Dermatitis he[illegible]form[illegible]
D. [illegible]ichen planus

All are true regarding xeroderma pigmentosum except

A. [illegible]-malignant
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]somal d[illegible] inheritance
D. Fre[illegible]

Pellagra-like dermatitis may be seen in all except

A. [illegible] disease
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Shamberg's disease is featured by all except

A. [illegible] brown [illegible]
B. [illegible] legs
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible] aet[illegible]

Ans 79-A 80-D 81-A 82-C 83-A 84-A 85-D 86-C 87-[illegible] 88-[illegible]

Discoid lupus erythematosus most commonly affects

All are true regarding pemphigoid except

Which is not an antifungal agent

Malignant melanoma usually arises from

Which is false regarding mycosis fungoides

Commonest skin infection in children is

Phrynoderma is due to deficiency of

Rosacea is not associated with

Depressed bridge of the nose is found in all except

Gottron's papules are pathognomonic of

99. **Heliotrope rash is seen in**
A. Progressive systemic sclerosis
B. Systemic lupus erythematosus
C. Reiter's syndrome
D. Dermatomyositis

100. **Time taken for a finger nail to form completely**
A. 3 months
B. 4 months
C. 5 months
D. 6 months

101. **'Id reaction' is seen in infection with**
A. [illegible]
B. Dermatophytes
C. [illegible]
D. Streptococcus

102. **Sycosis barbae is a disease of**
A. Bacterial origin
B. Allergic origin
C. Viral origin
D. Fungal origin

103. **Hidradenitis suppurativa most commonly affects**
A. Scalp
B. Axilla
C. Periumbilical area
D. Dorsum of foot

104. **Which of the following is true about pityriasis alba**
A. Common in elderly people
B. A variant of [illegible]
C. Most common over the anterior part of legs
D. Heals spontaneously

105. **Acantholysis is characteristic of**
A. Dermatitis herpetiformis
B. Pemphigus vulgaris
C. Psoriasis
D. Pemphigoid

106. **The cardinal feature of atopic eczema is**
A. Oedema
B. Pigmentation
C. Itching
D. Rash with papules

107. **Which of the following may be tried in chronic urticaria**
A. Antihistamine
B. [illegible] 2 [illegible]s
C. Cromoglycate [illegible]
D. [illegible]

108. **'Pinch purpura' is seen in**
A. Ep[illegible]
B. [illegible]d
C. von Recklinghausen's disease
D. Epidermolysis [illegible]

Ans 99-D 100-C 101-B 102-A 103-B 104-D 105-B 106-C 107-A 108-B

109. Diagnostic test of choice in contact dermatitis is
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

110. Which of the oral ulcers is painless
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

111. Bullous lesion is not characteristic of
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

112. 'Apple-jelly nodule' is characteristic of
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

113. 'Diascopy' is important for diagnosis of all except
A. [illegible]
B. Apple-jelly nodule
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

114. Bullous eruptions are characteristic of all except
A. Erythema multiforme
B. Chronic chloroquine therapy
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

115. Mucous membrane involvement does not help in the diagnosis of
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. Erythema multiforme
D. [illegible]

116. Which of the following has a recognised association with gastrointestinal disorder
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible] rosacea

117. Exposure to sunlight may aggravate
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Ans 109-C 110-C 111-[illegible] 112-A 113-C 114-B 115-A 116-C 117-C

Which of the following is not considered a recognised association

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Ocular signs/symptoms are characteristic of

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Which of the following is not a recognised association

A. [illegible] and ca[illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible] and Kaposi's [illegible]

Lichenoid eruptions are not characteristic of

A. [illegible] salts
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Angioedema may develop as an adverse reaction in therapy with

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

A positive family history may be obtained in all except

A. [illegible]
B. Angioedema
C. [illegible] lupus erythematosus
D. [illegible]

Erythema chronicum migrans is characteristically seen in

A. [illegible] disease
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Dennie's line (extra fold of skin beneath lower eyelid) is seen in

A. [illegible]
B. Atopic dermatitis
C. [illegible]
D. Carcinoid syndrome

Precipitating factors for psoriasis are all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Erythema multiforme may result from infection by

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Lichenoid eruptions may be seen in all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] sa[illegible]
D. [illegible]

Which results in scarring alopecia

A. Te[illegible]ge[illegible] e[illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. T[illegible]a[illegible]matic [illegible]pe[illegible]a
D. [illegible]

Sign of Leser-Trelat does not include

A. Endocrin[illegible]
B. Ac[illegible]
C. Seborrhoeic keratosis
D. [illegible]do[illegible]

Waardenburg's syndrome does not include

A. Piebal[illegible]sm
B. [illegible]so[illegible]neural [illegible]
C. Heterochromi[illegible]
D. H[illegible]perte[illegible]

Which is not true regarding Wood's lamp (360 nm uv) examination of skin lesion

A. Pseu[illegible]m[illegible]s wh[illegible]s [illegible]ale blue
B. Post-inflammat[illegible] [illegible]mentation [illegible]e [illegible]k
C. Tuberous sclerosis ash-leaf white spots
D. Erythrasma [illegible]

Cicatrical alopecia is not due to

A. F[illegible]s [illegible]al[illegible]a[illegible]
B. [illegible]d [illegible]
C. [illegible]ea [illegible]
D. [illegible]c[illegible]

Incontinentia pigmenti does not have

A. X-linked [illegible]sive inheritance
B. [illegible] retardation
C. Seizures
D. [illegible]ophilia

135. **Lofgren's syndrome in sarcoidosis refers to all except**
A. Erythema nodosum
B. Hilar adenopathy
C. Acute polyarthritis
D. Malar rash

136. **Violaceous papules may be seen in all except**
A. Lupus pernio
B. Cutaneous lupus
C. Lichen planus
D. Primary amyloidosis

137. **Commonest site of erythema induration is**
A. Shin
B. Face
C. Calf
D. Trunk

138. **Nail-patella syndrome may be complicated by**
A. Ankylosing spondylitis
B. Cataract
C. Nephrotic syndrome
D. Interstitial lung disease

139. **Which one is false regarding bullous pemphigoid**
A. No association with internal malignancy
B. Tense bulla
C. Seen above 60 years of age
D. Females affected more than males

140. **Atopic dermatitis does not have**
A. Bullous lesion
B. Dennie's line (extra fold of skin beneath lower eyelid)
C. Increased palmar skin markings
D. Hertoghe's sign (thinning of lateral half of eyebrows)

141. **Facial butterfly-rash in SLE is due to**
A. Increased melanocytic activity
B. Autoimmune reaction
C. Apoptosis of keratinized skin layer
D. Idiopathic

142. **All of the following may cause photodermatoses except**
A. Nalidixic acid
B. Etanercept
C. Dacarbazine
D. Phenothiazines

Ans 135-D 136-D 137-C 138-C 139-C 140-A 141-C 142-B

143. **Which is not true in Sweet's syndrome**

A. Common in young male subjects
B. Presents with acute onset of pyrexia and eruption of tender plum-coloured nodule
C. Episcleritis and oral ulceration are not uncommon
D. Dramatic response to systemic corticosteroids

144. **Typical 'bathing-suit' distribution of skin eruption is characteristic of**

A. Pityriasis rubra pilaris
B. Pityriasis lichenoides chronica
C. Parapsoriasis
D. Pityriasis rosea

145. **Which is not true regarding the facts mentioned below**

A. Average hairs in scalp is more than [illegible]
B. Scalp hair grows [illegible] mm/day
C. 90–95% of hairs are in anagen phase
D. Up to 10 telogen hairs may be lost per day

146. **Which of the following is not a genetic disorder of skin**

A. Dermatitis herpetiformis
B. Ectodermal dysplasia
C. Tuberous sclerosis
D. Pachydermoperiostosis

Ans 143-A 144-D 145-D 146-A

12. RHEUMATOLOGY

1. **Which does not produce erythematous butterfly-like lesion in face**
   A. Lupus vulgaris B. Melasma
   C. SLE D. Scleroderma

2. **Which is a recognised pulmonary complication of SLE**
   A. Shrinking lung syndrome B. Caplan's syndrome
   C. Hidebound chest syndrome D. Pneumoconiosis

3. **Which of the following is not associated with active SLE**
   A. High serum level of ANA B. Low serum level of complement
   C. High serum level of C-reactive protein D. High serum level of anti-ds DNA

4. **Which is the specific antibody for SLE**
   A. Anti-Ro/La B. Anti-RNP
   C. Anti-ss DNA D. Anti-Sm

5. **All are characteristic features of DLE except**
   A. Photosensitivity B. Telangiectasia
   C. Raynaud's phenomenon D. Heals with scarring

6. **Which is not a recognised complication of SLE**
   A. Diffuse glomerulonephritis B. Membranous nephropathy
   C. Interstitial nephritis D. Minimal lesion nephropathy

7. **Exacerbations of SLE is produced by**
   A. [illegible] B. Oral contraceptives
   C. Carbamazepine D. [illegible]

8. **Rheumatoid factor in SLE is positive in**
   A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
   C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

Ans: 1-D 2-A 3-C 4-D 5-C 6-C 7-[illegible] 8-[illegible]

9. Which of the following is not a skin lesion of SLE
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

10. ANF in SLE is positive in approximately
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. [illegible]
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. [illegible]

11. Lupus nephritis is treated by all except
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. [illegible]
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. [illegible]

12. Progressive systemic sclerosis (PSS) may develop into all except
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. [illegible]
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. [illegible]

13. Mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD) is a combination of SLE, scleroderma, rheumatid arthritis and
    - A. [illegible] syndrome
    - B. [illegible]
    - C. Myasthenia gravis
    - D. Osteoarthritis

14. Raynaud's phenomenon is not a feature of
    - A. [illegible] syndrome
    - B. [illegible]
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. [illegible]

15. Mask-like face is seen in all except
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. Scleroderma
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. Myotonic dystrophy

16. Pseudoscleroderma is caused by all except
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. Cutis laxa
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. [illegible]

17. Raynaud's phenomenon may be treated by
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. [illegible]
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. [illegible]

18. Hands of scleroderma classically may reveal all except
    - A. [illegible]
    - B. [illegible]
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. [illegible]

[illegible]

9. Which of the following is not a skin lesion of SLE
A. P[illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. E[illegible]m
D. [illegible]s

10. ANF in SLE is positive in approximately
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

11. Lupus nephritis is treated by all except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]e

12. Progressive systemic sclerosis (PSS) may develop into all except
A. Pulmonary hypertension
B. [illegible]
C. Hyper[illegible] myo[illegible]
D. [illegible]

13. Mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD) is a combination of SLE, scleroderma, rheumatid arthritis and
A. Sjogren's syndrome
B. Polymyositis
C. Myasthenia gravis
D. Osteoarthritis

14. Raynaud's phenomenon is not a feature of
A. Hyperviscosity syndrome
B. Ergot ingestion
C. Coarctation of aorta
D. Dermatomyositis

15. Mask-like face is seen in all except
A. [illegible]
B. Scleroderma
C. Pa[illegible]
D. Myotonic dystrophy

16. Pseudoscleroderma is caused by all except
A. Am[illegible]s
B. Cutis laxa
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

17. Raynaud's phenomenon may be treated by
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

18. Hands of scleroderma classically may reveal all except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Ans. 9-C 10-[illegible] 11-[illegible] 12-C 13-B 14-C 15-[illegible] 16-[illegible]

All of the following produce mutilated fingers/toes except
A. Am[illegible]dosis
B. Le[illegible]
C. Fr[illegible]st b[illegible]te
D. [illegible]s

CREST syndrome is aggregation of calcinosis, Raynaud s phenomenon, sclerodactyly, telangiectasia and
A. [illegible]ma
B. [illegible]
C. O[illegible]phageal [illegible]
D. [illegible]

HBsAg is present in vasculitis associated with
A. Henoch-Schonle[illegible]n purp[illegible]a
B. Te[illegible] ar[illegible]
C. Chu[illegible]g-Strauss s[illegible]ndrom[illegible]
D. P[illegible]yart[illegible]

Colchicine may be used in all except
A. S[illegible]eroderma
B. Chron[illegible]c gout
C. Mye[illegible]ofibrosis
D. Pr[illegible]mary b[illegible]ary cirrh[illegible]

23. Polymyalgia rheumatica is not associated with
A. Ear[illegible] morning stiffne[illegible]s
B. Pain in [illegible]e m[illegible] shoulder and [illegible]p
C. Elevated muscle enz[illegible]m[illegible]
D. Very hig[illegible] ESR

24. In Churg-Strauss syndrome, the principal organ involved is
A. Lung
B. K[illegible]dney
C. Central nervous s[illegible]stem
D. Liver

25. Anti-Jo-1 antibody is diagnostic of
A. Sjogren's syndrome
B. Progress[illegible]ve s[illegible]stem[illegible] [illegible]eros[illegible]s
C. Dermatomyosit[illegible]s w[illegible]th [illegible]ung d[illegible]sease
D. Lupus nep[illegible]

26. Kawasaki disease is associated with
A. Coronary artery aneurysm
B. Renal fa[illegible]ure
C. P[illegible]eural effusion
D. Hem[illegible]p[illegible]eg[illegible]a

27. c-ANCA (antinuclear cytoplasmic antibody) is diagnostic of
A. M[illegible]scopic p[illegible]lyarter[illegible]t[illegible]
B. Wegener's gra[illegible]
C. Cre[illegible]centic g[illegible]lomerulonephr[illegible]tis
D. Po[illegible]arter[illegible]tis nodosa

Ans 19-A 2[illegible]-C 21-D [illegible]2-B 23-C 24-A 25-C 26-A 27-B

28. Temporal arteritis is featured by all except

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible] disorder
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

29. Anti-RNP antibody is diagnostic of

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible] syndrome

30. Which or[illegible] is not included within the [illegible] triad of [illegible] granulomat[illegible]s

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

31. Subcutaneous nodules are seen in all except

A. Cy[illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible] fever

32. Sero-negative arthropathy is not associated with

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]ac[illegible]s
C. Mono[illegible]x
D. [illegible]athy

33. Which of the following is not associated with carpal [illegible] syndrome

A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. Pregn[illegible]
D. [illegible]

34. Hyperostosis may be a complication of systemic [illegible]

A. Retinoids
B. [illegible] fluoride
C. Ca[illegible]
D. [illegible]ate

35. Rose-Waaler test is positive in rheumatoid arthritis in

A. [illegible] cases
B. [illegible] cases
C. [illegible] cases
D. [illegible] cases

36. Fibromyalgia is characterised by all except

A. Female preponderance
B. High CPK
C. Focal point tenderness
D. Improvement by [illegible] antidepressant

Ans: [illegible] 34-A 35-C 36-B

37. **Viscosity of synovial fluid in osteoarthritis is**
   A. Very low
   B. High
   C. [illegible]
   D. Remains as normal

38. **Calcinosis is featured by all except**
   A. Rheumatoid arthritis
   B. Childhood dermatomyositis
   C. CREST syndrome
   D. Scleroderma

39. **Forrestier's disease is associated with**
   A. Malar rash
   B. Pulmonary nodules
   C. Hyperostosis
   D. Vasculitis

40. **Rheumatoid nodules are characterised by all except**
   A. Big
   B. Tender
   C. Fixed to skin
   D. Ulcerate

41. **Classically which of the following does not produce polyarthragia**
   A. Depression
   B. Haemophilia
   C. Myxoedema
   D. Fibromyalgia

42. **Still's disease does not give rise to**
   A. Positive Rose-Waaler test
   B. Splenomegaly
   C. Lymphadenopathy
   D. Maculopathy rash

43. **Bouchard's node in osteoarthritis are seen in**
   A. Carpo-metacarpal joint
   B. Metacarpo-phalangeal joint
   C. Proximal interphalangeal joint
   D. Distal interphalangeal joint

44. **Pseudogout (chondrocalcinosis) is associated with deposition of crystals of**
   A. Calcium oxalate
   B. Monosodium urate
   C. Calcium phosphate
   D. Calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate

45. **All of the following indicate poor prognosis in rheumatoid arthritis except**
   A. High titre of rheumatoid factor
   B. Extra-articular manifestations
   C. Acute onset of disease
   D. Early development of nodules

Ans: 37-B 38-A 39-C 40-B 41-B 42-A 43-C 44-D 45-C

46. **Ocular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis usually do not include**
A. Anterior uveitis
B. Ep[illegible]
C. Ke[illegible]
D. [illegible]

47. **Drug of choice for relieving pain in osteoarthritis is**
A. Corticosteroids
B. Ibuprofen
C. Paracetamol
D. Diclofenac

48. **Which is not a disease-modifying antirheumatic drug (DMARD)**
A. Hydroxychloroquine sulphate
B. Leflunomide
C. Sulphasalazine
D. Naproxen

49. **Pseudogout may result from all except**
A. Gout
B. Haemochromatosis
C. Ochronosis
D. Hypophosphatasia

50. **Felty's syndrome is not associated with**
A. Age of onset 20–25 yrs
B. Vasculitis
C. Lymphadenopathy
D. Thrombocytopenia

51. **Polarised light microscopy of synovial fluid in gout shows**
A. Negatively birefringent monosodium urate crystals
B. Positively birefringent [illegible] urate crystals
C. Positively birefringent monosodium urate crystals
D. Negatively birefringent [illegible] urate crystals

52. **All are extra-articular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis except**
A. Fibrosing alveolitis
B. Pericarditis
C. Mononeuritis multiplex
D. Ulcerative colitis

53. **Reiter's syndrome is not featured by**
A. Circinate balanitis
B. Subungual hyperkeratosis
C. Pyoderma gangrenosum
D. Keratoderma blenorrhagica

54. **Angioneurotic oedema may be treated by**
A. Diuretics
B. Danazol
C. Mineralocorticoids
D. Topical corticosteroid

54-B

46-A 47-C 48-D 49-D 50-A 51-A 52-D 53-C

Autoantibody not found in Sjogren's syndrome is

A. Anti-La
B. Salivary duct
C. Gastric parietal cell
D. Alveolar cells

Which bacteria is not associated with reactive arthritis

A. Chlamydia
B. Shigella
C. [illegible]
D. Campylobacter

Drug-induced SLE is not commonly associated with

A. Polyarthritis
B. Pulmonary infiltrates
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

Positive 'Dagger sign' in X-ray of spine is a feature of

A. Psoriatic arthropathy
B. Ankylosing spondylitis
C. Reactive arthritis
D. Rheumatoid arthritis

'Pathergy' is characteristic of

A. Reiter's syndrome
B. Lyme arthritis
C. Behcet's syndrome
D. Leucocytoclastic vasculitis

Asceptic necrosis of bone is not a feature of

A. Rheumatoid arthritis
B. Decompression sickness
C. Corticosteroid therapy
D. Sickle cell disease

Eosinophilic fasciitis does not give rise to

A. Dysphagia
B. Eosinophilia
C. Carpal tunnel syndrome
D. Hyperglobulinaemia

Which is not an extra-articular manifestation of ankylosing spondylitis

A. Apical pulmonary fibrosis
B. Aortic incompetence
C. Amyloidosis
D. Raynaud's phenomenon

Hereditary angioneurotic oedema is due to

A. C1 esterase inhibitor deficiency
B. Hypocomplementaemia C_4
C. Deficiency of leukotrienes
D. Excess of prostaglandin D_2

The most effective prophylaxis adopted in gout by

A. Allopurinol
B. Benzbromarone
C. Probenecid
D. Colchicine

Ans 55-D 56-C 57-C 58-B 59-C 60-A 61-A 62-[illegible] 63-A 64-A

65. Lyme arthritis is
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

66. Osteosclerosis of the spine may be seen in all except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] disease
D. [illegible]

67. Terminal interphalangeal joint is classically involved in
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

68. Clutton's joint is characteristic of
A. Conge[illegible] sy[illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. Ta[illegible]
D. [illegible]

69. Behcet's syndrome is not associated with
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. Thr[illegible]
D. Ure[illegible]

70. Heberden's node is seen in
A. Oste[illegible]art[illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

71. Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy is very rarely seen in
A. Mes[illegible]ma of [illegible]
B. Bron[illegible] ca[illegible]
C. Meta[illegible] tum[illegible] lung
D. [illegible]

72. Scleroderma-like lesion may be produced by all except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

73. All are true regarding causes of Dupuytren's contracture except
A. A[illegible]
B. Working [illegible]
C. Progres[illegible] systemic [illegible]
D. [illegible]

74. Syndesmophytes are seen in all except
A. [illegible]'s syndrome
B. [illegible]
C. Ank[illegible] spond[illegible]
D. P[illegible]

Ans: 65-A 66-D 67-[illegible] 68-A 69-D 70-A 71-C 72-C 73-[illegible] 74-[illegible]

75. **Multiple myeloma is associated with all of the following except**
    A. Bone pain
    B. Hypercalcaemia
    C. High alkaline phosphatase
    D. Bone marrow failure

76. **HLA-B27 tissue typing is not associated with**
    A. Psoriatic arthropathy
    B. Ankylosing spondylitis
    C. Reiter's syndrome
    D. Behcet's syndrome

77. **Paget's disease is not manifested by**
    A. Coldness of the extremities
    B. Angioid streaks in retina
    C. Spontaneous fracture
    D. High-output cardiac failure

78. **Polyarthritis is the affection of more than**
    A. 1 joint
    B. 2 joints
    C. 3 joints
    D. 4 joints

79. **Which is not a side effect of penicillamine**
    A. Nephrotic syndrome
    B. Myasthenia gravis
    C. Pemphigus
    D. Wilson's disease

80. **Myopathy may develop from all except**
    A. Statins
    B. Corticosteroid
    C. Amphotericin B
    D. Glutethimide

81. **Commonest organism involved in osteomyelitis is**
    A. *Salmonella*
    B. Group A β-haemolytic streptococci
    C. *Staphylococcus aureus*
    D. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

82. **Which organ involvement does not occur in progressive systemic sclerosis**
    A. Central nervous system
    B. Renal
    C. Cardiac
    D. Pulmonary

83. **Highest incidence of rheumatoid factor is found in**
    A. SLE
    B. Sjogren's syndrome
    C. Rheumatoid arthritis
    D. Progressive systemic sclerosis

84. **Anti-topoisomerase-1 virtually diagnoses**
    A. Wegener's granulomatosis
    B. Sjogren's syndrome
    C. Progressive systemic sclerosis
    D. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis

Ans 75-C 76-D 77-A 78-D 79-D 80-D 81-C 82-A 83-B 84-C

85. **TNF-antagonist used in treatment of rheumatoid arthritis is**
A. Leflunomide
B. Azathioprine
C. Etanercept
D. Sulphasalazine

86. **Oesophagus is most commonly involved by**
A. Progressive systemic sclerosis
B. Polymyositis
C. Polyarteritis nodosa
D. Behcet's syndrome

87. **Sjogren's syndrome may be associated with all except**
A. Primary biliary cirrhosis
B. SLE
C. Myasthenia gravis
D. Bronchial asthma

88. **Dystrophic calcinosis is classically seen in**
A. Extravasation of calcium salt during injection
B. Scleroderma
C. Hyperparathyroidism
D. Vitamin D toxicity

89. **Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy is most commonly due to**
A. Mesothelioma of pleura
B. COPD
C. Bronchogenic carcinoma
D. [illegible]

90. **Example of autoimmune arthritis is**
A. Rheumatoid arthritis
B. Haemophilic arthritis
C. Psoriatic arthritis
D. Osteoarthritis

91. **Regarding drug-induced SLE which is false**
A. Nephritis is rare
B. Hydralazine and procainamide are most common causes
C. Antihistone antibodies are present
D. Central nervous system involvement is common

92. **Which of the following is commonly involved in Paget's disease**
A. Pelvis
B. Skull
C. Phalanges
D. Long bones of extremities

93. **Inhibition of 5-lipoxygenase is beneficial in the treatment of**
A. Rheumatoid arthritis
B. Hepatorenal syndrome
C. Bronchial asthma
D. Vasculitis

Ans 85-C 86-A 87-D 88-B 89-C 90-A 91-D 92-B 93-C

Rheumatoid arthritis is strongly associated with histocompatibility antigen

A. [illegible] B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]4 D. [illegible]

A 20-years woman has repeated attacks of myalgia, non-deforming arthralgia, pericarditis and pleural effusion for few years. The laboratory screening test should be

A. [illegible] test B. A[illegible]
C. [illegible] D. A[illegible]

If a patient of scleroderma with Raynaud's phenomenon immerses hand in cold water, the hand will

A. [illegible] B. Bec[illegible]
C. [illegible] D. Rema[illegible] [illegible]ange[illegible]

Which is true regarding synovial fluid analysis in osteoarthritis

A. H[illegible]s[illegible]ty B. Cloudy [illegible]our
C. 4[illegible] D. Lo[illegible] complement C[illegible]

Which of the following is recognised extra-articular manifestation of ankylosing spondylitis

A. [illegible] B. Acute pu[illegible]nary [illegible]bros[illegible]
C. [illegible] D. Mo[illegible]oneur[illegible]lex

Eosinophilic fasciitis is associated with all except

A. Eos[illegible]a B. Raynaud's phenome[illegible]
C. Ex[illegible]e cons[illegible]mpt[illegible] [illegible]-tr[illegible]phan D. [illegible]sua[illegible]y a se[illegible] [illegible]sease

Nodal osteoarthritis is common in

A. [illegible] B. M[illegible]dd[illegible]e [illegible] females
C. [illegible] D. Go[illegible]t

In rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid factor is formed against

A. [illegible] B. IgA
C. [illegible] D. I[illegible]

Extra-articular manifestations is rheumatoid arthritis are commonly associated with

A. [illegible] B. Fe[illegible]
C. [illegible] fa[illegible] D. [illegible]

[illegible] 5 B [illegible] 97-A 98-B 99-B 100-B 101-A 102-[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] and cochicine [illegible] are used in treatment of
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

[illegible] Hydroxychloroquine toxicity does not produce
A. [illegible]
B. Corneal deposits
C. [illegible]
D. Cataract

[illegible] False-positive serological test (VDRL) persisting for 6 months is seen in all except
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] syndrome
D. [illegible] fever

106. Recurrent anterior uveitis is most characteristic of
A. Behcet's syndrome
B. Rheumatoid arthritis
C. Systemic lupus erythematosus
D. Sjogren's syndrome

[illegible] Cytoid (colloid) bodies in the retina is recognised finding in
A. Cranial arteritis
B. Retinal vein thrombosis
C. Systemic lupus erythematosus
D. Reiter's syndrome

[illegible] Still's disease is classically associated with all except
A. Sacroiliitis
B. Maculo papular rash
C. Negative Rose-Waaler test
D. Involvement of metacarpophalangeal joints

[illegible] Commonest metabolic bone disease is
A. Osteoarthritis
B. Rickets
C. [illegible]
D. Osteomalacia

[illegible] Avascular necrosis of bone is a recognised association in all except
A. Sickle-cell disease
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible] syndrome
D. Post-renal transplant

111. Osteomalacia may be produced by therapy with all except
A. [illegible]
B. Glucocorticoids
C. [illegible] hydroxide
D. [illegible]

Ans [illegible]-C [illegible] [illegible] 106-A 107-C 108-A 109-C 110-B 111-[illegible]

112. Polyarteritis nodosa is not manifested by

A. Mononeuritis multiplex
B. Asthma
C. HBsAg positivity
D. Erythema [illegible]

113. Hyperostosis is seen in all except

A. Hyperthyroidism
B. Paget's disease
C. Acromegaly
D. Primary hyperparathyroidism

114. Which is false in rheumatoid arthritis so far as ARA criteria is concerned

A. Rheumatoid nodules
B. Asymmetrical arthritis
C. Morning stiffness > 1 hour
D. Arthritis of hand joints

115. Rheumatoid arthritis patients confront an increased risk of developing all except

A. Hodgkin's disease
B. Leukaemia
C. Gastrointestinal malignancy
D. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

116. Which is not true in pleural disease of rheumatoid arthritis

A. Exudative effusion
B. Glucose 10–50 mg/dL
C. High CH_{50}
D. Protein > 4 g/dL

117. 'Arthritis mutilans' is characteristic of

A. Psoriasis
B. Reiter's syndrome
C. Behcet's syndrome
D. Sjögren's syndrome

118. CREST syndrome is diagnosed by the presence of

A. Anti-RNP antibody
B. Anti-centromere antibody
C. Anti-Jo-1 antibody
D. Anti-histone antibody

119. Which type of collagen is abundant in bones

A. Type IV
B. Type II
C. Type III
D. Type I

120. Onion-skin spleen is classically seen in

A. Scleroderma
B. Systemic lupus erythematosus
C. Mixed connective tissue disease
D. Sjögren's syndrome

121. Drug-induced livedo reticularis is seen with

A. [illegible]
B. Finasteride
C. Amantadine
D. Minocycline

Ans. 112-[illegible] 113-A 114-B 115-C 116-C 117-A 118-B 119-D 120-B 121-C

122. Brucella arthritis commonly affects
A. Knee joint
B. Joints of hands
C. Spine
D. Metatarsophalangeal joint

123. Sneddon's syndrome in antiphospholipid syndrome has skin manifestation as
A. Livedo reticularis
B. Nail-fold thrombi
C. Erythema nodosum
D. Palpable purpura

124. False-positive lupus band test is seen in all except
A. Rosacea
B. Porphyria cutanea tarda
C. Mixed connective tissue disease
D. Rheumatoid arthritis

125. Metacarpophalangeal joints are usually not affected in
A. Osteoarthritis
B. Reactive arthritis
C. Ankylosing spondylitis
D. Rheumatoid arthritis

126. Which of the following usually presents as monoarthropathy
A. SLE
B. Rheumatoid arthritis
C. Gout
D. Sjogren's syndrome

127. Anti-cytokine therapy is usually not associated with
A. Demyelination
B. Anaphylaxis
C. Reactivation of latent tuberculosis
D. Reversible lupus syndrome

128. Jaccoud's arthropathy is not characteristic of
A. Sarcoidosis
B. Reiter's syndrome
C. Rheumatic fever
D. Systemic lupus erythematosus

129. ANF is not found in SLE when there is
A. Overlap syndrome
B. Presence of lupus anticoagulant
C. Chronic renal failure
D. Presence of anti-cardiolipin antibody

130. All of the following rheumatological disorders are commonly encountered in diabetes mellitus except
A. Dupuytren's contracture
B. Cheiroarthropathy
C. Osteoarthritis of knee
D. Sacroiliitis

Ans 122-C 123-A 124-B 125-A 126-C 127-B 128-B 129-C 130-D

131. W[illegible] is not us[illegible]d to treat acute gou[illegible]y art[illegible]

A. [illegible]x[illegible]b
B. A[illegible]p[illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. D[illegible]

132. F[illegible]nkelstein's test is positive in

A. [illegible] Qu[illegible]a[illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]re[illegible]
D. [illegible]

133. Which is not regarded as a 'small vessel' vasculitides

A. [illegible]roscopic p[illegible]angi[illegible]s
B. H[illegible]noch-Sc[illegible]e[illegible] pur[illegible]a
C. [illegible]arterit[illegible]d[illegible]sa
D. E[illegible]ential [illegible] [illegible]og[illegible]aem[illegible]a

Ans 1[illegible]1-B 132-A 133-[illegible]

13. ENDOCRINOLOGY

1. **Features of hypoglycaemia do not include**
   A. [illegible] B. Tachycardia
   C. [illegible] D. [illegible]

2. **Earliest changes observed by ophthalmoscope in background retinopathy of diabetes is**
   A. Venous dilatation B. Microaneurysms
   C. Increased capillary permeability D. Arte[illegible]s

3. **Which is not a part of metabolic 'syndrome X'**
   A. Hyperlipidaemia B. Obesity
   C. Ischaemic heart disease D. Hypertension

4. **Thiazolidinedione group of antidiabetic is**
   A. Voglibose B. Nateglinide
   C. Rosiglitazone D. Glimepiride

5. **Effect of diabetes on foetus includes all except**
   A. Microsomia B. Hyperbilirubinaemia
   C. Stillbirth D. Open neural tube defect

6. **All are features of diabetic ketoacidosis except**
   A. Hyperthermia B. Drowsiness
   C. Dehydration D. Air hunger

7. **Commonest cause of coma in a diabetic is**
   A. Diabetic ketoacidosis B. Lactic acidosis
   C. Hyperosmolar non-ketotic coma D. Hypoglycaemia

8. **Which is not a feature of diabetes mellitus**
   A. Rubeosis iridis B. [illegible]
   C. Hippus D. Isolated [illegible]

Ans 1-C 2-B 3-C 4-C 5-A 6-A 7-D 8-C

A patient of impaired fasting glucose ranges blood glucose value in between

A. [illegible]6 mg/dL
B. 1[illegible]
C. 100–125 mg/dL
D. 116–13[illegible]

Glycated fructosamine gives an indication of glycaemia control for last

A. 3 days
B. 7 days
C. [illegible] days
D. 14 days

Neurological features of myxoedema include all of the following except

A. Delayed relaxation of ankle jerk
B. Cerebellar ataxia
C. Hypertonia
D. Bradylalia

12. Hypoglycaemia may result from all except

A. Glycogen storage disease
B. Chronic pancreatitis
C. Galactosaemia
D. Post-gastrectomy

13. Which is not a neuromuscular feature of thyrotoxicosis

A. Myasthenic syndrome
B. Brisk knee jerk
C. Hypokalaemic periodic paralysis
D. Hyperkinesia

14. Myxoedema coma is characterised by

A. Hypertension
B. Tachycardia
C. Euthermia
D. Hypoventilation

15. Commonest cause of unilateral exophthalmos is

A. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
B. Retrobulbar tumour
C. Chloroma
D. Thyrotoxicosis

16. Thyroid eye disease is treated by all except

A. 1% methyl cellulose
B. Prednisolone
C. 5% guanidine
D. Levo-thyroxine

17. 'Microalbuminuria' is urinary albumin excretion ratio between

A. 10–100 µg/min
B. 20–200 µg/min
C. 30–300 µg/min
D. 40–400 µg/min

Ans. 9-C 10-D 11-C 12-B 13-B 14-D 15-D 16-D 17-B

18. **Hypothyroidism in neonatal period is manifested by all except**
A. Prolonged physiological jaundice
B. Hoarse cry
C. Diarrhoea
D. Somnolence

19. **Sleeping pulse rate is not increased in**
A. Anxiety neurosis
B. Rheumatic carditis
C. Pulmonary tuberculosis
D. Atropinised patient

20. **Which is not a feature of autonomic neuropathy in diabetes**
A. Retrograde ejaculation
B. Gustatory sweating
C. Mononeuritis multiplex
D. Hypoglycaemic unresponsiveness

21. **Beta-blockers can be used in all except**
A. Glaucoma
B. Bronchial asthma
C. Anxiety states
D. Angina pectoris

22. **Cardiovascular findings of thyrotoxicosis do not include**
A. Loud S_1
B. Means-Lerman scartch
C. Water-hammer pulse
D. Ejection click

23. **Myxoedema is characterised by all except**
A. Butterfly rash in face
B. Sinus bradycardia
C. Solid oedema
D. Madarosis

24. **Secondary hypothyroidism is not featured by**
A. Normal cholesterol
B. Menorrhagia
C. Low TSH
D. Fine hairs

25. **Thyroid acropachy is found in**
A. Subclinical hypothyroidism
B. Graves' disease
C. Myxoedema
D. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid

26. **Upper segment > lower segment of body is found in all (in dwarfism) except**
A. Pituitary dwarf
B. Cretinism
C. Achondroplasia
D. Juvenile myxoedema

27. **Acromegaly is associated with all of the following except**
A. Acanthosis nigricans
B. Fibromata mollusca
C. Micrognathia
D. Cardiomegaly

Ans 18-C 19-A 20-C 21-B 22-D 23-A 24-B 25-B 26-A 27-C

28. **Klinefelter's syndrome is characterised by**
   A. Small soft testes
   B. Chromosomal pattern 46, XO
   C. Upper segment > lower segment of body
   D. Gynaecomastia

29. **Which of the following is not an intermediate-acting glucocorticoid**
   A. Cortisone
   B. Triamcinolone
   C. Prednisolone
   D. Prednisone

30. **Hirsutism may develop from all except**
   A. Psoralens
   B. Diazoxide
   C. Carbamazepine
   D. Minoxidil

31. **Tall stature is not characteristic of**
   A. Klinefelter's syndrome
   B. Homocystinuria
   C. Marfan's syndrome
   D. Turner's syndrome

32. **Which cranial nerve is not involved in acromegaly**
   A. VIII
   B. III, IV, VI
   C. V
   D. II

33. **Cushing's syndrome does not give rise to**
   A. Hirsutism
   B. Peripheral neuropathy
   C. Purple striae
   D. Acne

34. **Medical adrenalectomy is done by all except**
   A. Aminoglutethimide
   B. Mitotane
   C. Mexiletine
   D. Metyrapone

35. **"Pseudo-Cushing's syndrome" may be found in all except**
   A. Myxoedema
   B. Chronic alcoholism
   C. Obesity
   D. Depression

36. **Sheehan's syndrome presents with**
   A. Cardiac failure
   B. Persistent lactation
   C. Fever
   D. Striking cachexia

37. **Hypocalcaemia is produced by all except**
   A. Hysterical hypoventilation
   B. Acute pancreatitis
   C. Chronic renal failure
   D. Osteomalacia

Ans 28-D 29-A 30-C 31-D 32-C 33-B 34-C 35-A 36-D 37-A

38. 'Menopause' may be manifested by all except
A. Hirsutism
B. Emotional lability
C. Osteoporosis
D. Phobic neurosis

39. Gynaecomastia may be produced after treatment with all except
A. Spironolactone
B. Digitalis
C. Cimetidine
D. Rifampicin

40. Primary hyperaldosteronism is not featured by
A. Diastolic hypertension
B. Paraesthesia
C. Alkalosis
D. Oedema

41. Thyrotoxicosis may be featured by all except
A. Myopathy
B. Pretibial myxoedema
C. Hypernatraemia
D. Atrial fibrillation

42. Which of the following is not associated with hypothyroidism
A. Loss of libido
B. Weight loss
C. Cardiac failure
D. Organic pyschosis

43. Tetany is characterised by all of the following signs except
A. Trousseau's sign
B. Tinel's sign
C. Erb's sign
D. Peroneal sign

44. All of the following are featured by dermal hyperpigmentation except
A. Conn's syndrome
B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
C. Addison's disease
D. Haemochromatosis

45. Hyperparathyroidism is not featured by
A. Acute pancreatitis
B. Nephrocalcinosis
C. Palpable neck swelling
D. Pseudogout

46. Phaeochromocytoma is not associated with
A. Weight gain
B. Fear of death (angor animi)
C. Paroxysmal hypertension
D. Constipation

47. Which is false regarding medullary carcinoma of thyroid
A. Cervical lymphadenopathy
B. High serum calcitonin
C. Carcinoid syndrome may be associated with
D. Psychosis

Ans 38-D 39-D 40-D 41-C 42-B 43-B 44-A 45-C 46-A 47-D

Malignant hypercalcaemia is treated by all except

A. Pamidronate
B. Calcitonin
C. Calcitriol
D. Glucocorticoids

Most common type of carcinoma of the thyroid gland is

A. Follicular
B. Anaplastic
C. Papillary
D. Mixed (follicular plus papillary)

Features of Addison's disease do not include

A. Diarrhoea
B. Dizziness
C. Dermatitis
D. Dehydration

Pseudohypoparathyroidism is not associated with

A. Cataract
B. Raised level of plasma PTH
C. Mental retardation
D. Reduced level of plasma phosphate

52. **Commonest cause of phaeochromocytoma is**

A. Tumour of adrenal medulla
B. Necrosis of adrenal gland
C. Small cell carcinoma of bronchus
D. Adrenal cortical hyperplasia

53. **Commonest cause of Addison's disease is**

A. Granuloma
B. Idiopathic atrophy
C. Inflammatory necrosis
D. Malignancy

54. **All of the following are noted in Cushing's syndrome except**

A. Psychosis
B. Systemic hypertension
C. Sexual precocity
D. Osteoporosis

Secondary hyperaldosteronism is associated with all except

A. Congestive cardiac failure
B. Nephrotic syndrome
C. SIADH
D. Cirrhosis of liver

Empty sella syndrome may be due to all except

A. Sheehan's syndrome
B. Spontaneous development
C. Pituitary tumour
D. Post-irradiation necrosis of pituitary gland

Ans 48-C 49-D 50-C 51-D 52-A 53-B 54-C 55-C 56-C

57 Increased muscle mass with slowness of activity (Hoffman syndrome) is seen in
A. Acromegaly
B. Myxoedema
C. Pseudohypoparathyroidism
D. Myotonia dystrophica

58. All of the following develop into dwarfism except
A. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
B. Hypopituitarism
C. Homocystinuria
D. Pseudohypoparathyroidism

59 Plummer's nails are a feature of
A. Atopic eczema
B. Hypoparathyroidism
C. Thyrotoxicosis
D. Multiple endocrine neoplasia-type 1

60 Froehlich's syndrome is characterised by all except
A. Infantilism
B. Truncal obesity
C. Diabetes mellitus
D. Mental retardation

61 The triad of hyponatraemia, haemodilution and urine hypertonic to plasma suggest diagnosis of
A. Nephrotic syndrome
B. SIADH
C. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
D. Addison's disease

62 'Heel-pad thickness' for a male acromegaly should be
A. > 14 mm
B. > 18 mm
C. > 19 mm
D. > 21 mm

63 Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus may develop due to all except
A. Cystinosis
B. Lithium-induced
C. Chronic hepatitis
D. Heavy metal poisoning

64 All of the following drugs may produce galactorrhoea except
A. Salicylates
B. Reserpine
C. Cimetidine
D. Methyldopa

65 All of the following produce hypergonadotropic hypogonadism except
A. Sertoli cell only tumour
B. Klinefelter's syndrome
C. Kallman's syndrome
D. Reifenstein's syndrome

Ans 57-B 58-C 59-C 60-C 61-B 62-D 63-C 64-A 65-C

66. **Which is not a part of multiple endocrine neoplasia-type I (Wermer's syndrome)**
    A. Phaeochromocytoma
    B. Tumour of pituitary
    C. Tumour of pancreas
    D. Hyperparathyroidism

67. **Calcification of basal ganglia is seen in**
    A. Primary hyperparathyroidism
    B. Hypoparathyroidism
    C. Secondary hyperparathyroidism
    D. Milk alkali syndrome

68. **Phaeochromocytoma may be associated with following anomalies except**
    A. Neurofibromatosis
    B. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
    C. Hyperparathyroidism
    D. Addison's disease

69. **Tertiary hyperparathyroidism is commonly found in**
    A. Rickets
    B. Pseudohypoparathyroidism
    C. Chronic renal failure
    D. Malabsorption syndrome

70. **Commonest enzymatic defect for development of congenital adrenal hyperplasia is**
    A. C-21 hydroxylase deficiency
    B. 3β dehydrogenase deficiency
    C. C-11 hydroxylase deficiency
    D. C-17 hydroxylase deficiency

71. **'Brown tumour' of bone is found in**
    A. Primary hyperparathyroidism
    B. Pseudohypoparathyroidism
    C. Secondary hyperparathyroidism
    D. Hypoparathyroidism

72. **Primary aldosteronism is not featured by**
    A. Low plasma renin
    B. Hypokalaemia
    C. Oedema
    D. Systemic hypertension

73. **Which is not a feature of mucosal neuroma syndrome (multiple endocrine neoplasia-type III)**
    A. Cafe-au-lait spots
    B. Blubbery lips
    C. Kyph[illegible]
    D. Thickened ulnar nerve

74. **Necrolytic migratory erythema is characteristic of**
    A. Insulinoma
    B. Zollinger Ellison syndrome
    C. Pancreatic cholera
    D. Glucagonoma

Ans 66-A 67-B 68-D 69-C 70-A 71-A 72-C 73-D 74-D

75. Prader-Willi syndrome is featured by all except
A. Mental retardation
B. [illegible]
C. H[illegible]
D. [illegible]

76. Which of the following does not produce fasting hypoglylcaemia
A. [illegible]t[illegible]aemia
B. [illegible]
C. Glucose 6-phosphatase deficiency
D. Systemic [illegible]

77. Schmidt syndrome (polyglandular deficiency syndrome) is not associated with
A. Adrenal insufficiency
B. Hypoparathyroidism
C. Diabetes mellitus
D. Phaeochromocytoma

78. All of the following produce hirsutism with virilisation except
A. Cushing's syndrome
B. Arrhenoblastoma
C. Malignant adrenal hyperplasia
D. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

79. Erythropoietin is secreted from
A. Mesenchymal tumours
B. Cerebellar haemangioblastoma
C. Juxtaglomerular tumour
D. Lymphoma

80. Turner's syndrome is not associated with
A. Shield-like chest
B. Aortic incompetence
C. Bilateral cubitus valgus
D. Webbing of neck

81. Melatonin is clinically used in
A. Pituitary tumour
B. Decompression sickness
C. High-altitude pulmonary oedema
D. Jet lag

82. POEMS syndrome aggregates polyneuropathy, organomegaly, M-proteins, skin changes and
A. Enlarged pituitary gland
B. [illegible] thoracis
C. Endocrinopathy
D. [illegible]

83. Sildenafil (Viagra) should be used with caution in
A. Retinitis pigmentosa
B. [illegible]
C. E[illegible]
D. [illegible]

Ans 75-[illegible] 76-[illegible] 77-[illegible] 78-A 79-[illegible] 80-[illegible] 81-[illegible] 82-[illegible] 83-A

Vanillylmandelic acid (VMA) excretion is increased in urine in

A. [illegible]'s syndrome
B. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
C. Testicular feminisation syndrome
D. Phaeochromocytoma

Commonest cause of thyrotoxicosis is

A. [illegible]nodular goitre
B. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
C. Graves' disease
D. Well-differentiated carcinoma

In pregnancy, antithyroid treatment of choice is

A. [illegible]-active [illegible]
B. Carbimazole
C. Subtotal thyroidectomy
D. Corticosteroid

Charcot joint in diabetes mellitus commonly affects

A. H[illegible]
B. Shoulder
C. Knee
D. Foot

Osmoreceptors are present in

A. Atria
B. Kidney
C. Anterior hypothalamus
D. Adrenal cortex

The prostaglandins were first demonstrated in

A. CSF
B. Urine
C. Se[illegible]
D. Blood

Which is considered to be an endocrine organ

A. Skin
B. Ciliary body
C. Small intestine
D. Breast

Epiphyseal dysgenesis is seen in

A. Hypoparathyroidism
B. Secondary hyperparathyroidism
C. Cushing's syndrome
D. Hypothyroidism

Commonest site of insulinoma is in the pancreatic

A. Tail
B. Head
C. [illegible]
D. Same incidence everywhere

In Somogyi phenomenon commonly associated with type 2 diabetes mellitus, the dose of insulin should be

A. [illegible]
B. Stopped
C. Decreased
D. Needs no change

Ans 84-D 85-C 86-B 87-D 88-C 89-C 90-C 91-D 92-D 93-C

94. **Miglitol used in diabetes mellitus falls under category of drugs like**
A. Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors
B. Thiazolidinediones
C. Sulphonylureas
D. Biguanides

95. **Thyromegaly may develop from all except**
A. Chlorpromazine
B. Lithium
C. Phenylbutazone
D. PAS

96. **In the Klinefelter's syndrome**
A. All the patients are infertile
B. Plasma FSH is elevated
C. There may be shield-like chest
D. Testes are bilateral atrophy

97. **Which is not a recognised feature of myxoedema**
A. Ascites
B. Cerebellar ataxia
C. Increased incidence of pernicious anaemia
D. Thyroid acropachy

98. **Percussion myoedema is characteristic of**
A. Acromegaly
B. Hypoparathyroidism
C. Sheehan's syndrome
D. Hypothyroidism

99. **Anorexia nervosa is not associated with**
A. Hypokalaemia
B. Primary amenorrhoea
C. Exclusively in females
D. Low FSH and LH

100. **'Blubbery' lips are characteristic of**
A. Mucosal neuroma syndrome (MEN type III)
B. McCune Albright syndrome
C. Osteogenesis imperfecta
D. Schmidt syndrome (polyglandular deficiency syndrome)

101. **Priapism may be a side effect of**
A. Reserpine
B. Octreotide
C. Methaqualone
D. Trazodone

102. **Which is false regarding prerequisites of oral glucose tolerance test**
A. Restricted carbohydrate diet, 72 hours before test
B. Patient will take 75 g of glucose orally during the test
C. Fasting overnight
D. Should not smoke during the test

Ans 94-A 95-A 96-B 97-D 98-D 99-C 100-A 101-D 102-A

103. **Orlistat is used to treat**
A. Diabetic neuropathy
B. Obesity
C. Pseudo-pseudo-hypoparathyroidism
D. Anorexia nervosa

104. **Prolonged ingestion of iodine can produce goitre, and is known as**
A. Jod-Basedow effect
B. Sick euthyroid syndrome
C. Wolf-Chaikoff effect
D. Thyrotoxicosis factitia

105. **Priapism may be encountered in all except**
A. Spinal cord injury
B. Alprostadil therapy
C. Sickle cell anaemia
D. Autonomic neuropathy

106. **Seminal emission may be absent in all except**
A. Phentolamine therapy
B. Parasympathetic denervation
C. Retrograde ejaculation
D. Androgen deficiency

107. **Advanced maternal age is a predisposing factor in**
A. Turner syndrome
B. Ataxia-telangiectasia
C. Klinefelter's syndrome
D. True hermaphroditism

108. **Karyotype 47, XYY is**
A. True hermaphroditism
B. Supermale
C. Klinefelter's syndrome
D. Gonadal dysgenesis

109. **Commonest cause of 'ambiguous genitalia' in newborn is**
A. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
B. True hermaphroditism
C. Testicular feminisation syndrome
D. Pseudohermaphroditism

110. **Hurthle cells are pathognomonic of**
A. Pemphigus
B. Pinealoma
C. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
D. Insulinoma

111. **Psammoma bodies are seen in all except**
A. Papillary carcinoma of thyroid
B. Meningioma
C. Papillary serous cystadenoma of ovary
D. Carcinoma of body of pancreas

Ans 103-B 104-C 105-D 106-B 107-C 108-B 109-A 110-C 111-D

[illegible] In a male subject if ovulation causes testicular pain, the di-agnosis is
A. [illegible]
B. T[illegible]
C. Tes[illegible] syn[illegible]
D. P[illegible]e[illegible]

[illegible] A female with negative Barr body and having lymphoedema of hand and foot is diagnostic of
A. 21-[illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

11[illegible] Persistent muscular weakness is characteristic of
A. Conn s [illegible]
B. A[illegible]
C. [illegible]perparat[illegible]
D. M[illegible]xoe[illegible]e[illegible]

[illegible] Galactorrhoea may be produced by all except
A. Reserp[illegible]e
B. B[illegible]tyr[illegible]he[illegible]
C. [illegible]er[illegible]a[illegible]
D. Ge[illegible]

11[illegible] Which of the following augment growth hormone release
A. G[illegible]
B. [illegible]a[illegible]
C. Stress
D. Obes[illegible]

11[illegible] Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) may be seen in all except
A. G[illegible] s[illegible]
B. S[illegible]bac[illegible]e bacter[illegible]al [illegible]ca[illegible]
C. Myx[illegible]e[illegible]ema
D. [illegible]o[illegible]oge[illegible]c [illegible]a

14. GERIATRIC MEDICINE

1. **Causes of 'falls' in old age include all except**
   A. Depression
   B. Cognitive impairment
   C. Taking digoxin
   D. Postural hypotension

2. **Which of the following drugs may be responsible for 'falls' in the elderly**
   A. Cetrizine
   B. Leflunomide
   C. Acarbose
   D. Prazosin

3. **Urinary incontinence in the elderly may be due to all except**
   A. Irritable bowel syndrome
   B. Stool impaction
   C. Atrophic vaginitis
   D. Dementia

4. **All of the following drugs may cause transient incontinence of urine except**
   A. Desimipramine
   B. Spironolactone
   C. Pseudoephedrine
   D. Benztropine

5. **Whcih is false regarding cardiovascular changes in old age**
   A. Reduced pulse pressure
   B. Widened aortic arch on X-ray
   C. Increased risk of atrial fibrillations
   D. Systolic hypertension

6. **Which is not true regarding change in immune system in the elderly**
   A. False negative PPD response
   B. ↓ T cell function
   C. ↓ Autoantibodies
   D. ↓ Bone marrow reserve

7. **All are endocrinal changes in old age except**
   A. ↓ Renin
   B. ↓ [illegible] D absorption
   C. ↓ ADH
   D. ↓ Thyroxine clearance

8. **Which is not a physiological effect of aging**
   A. ↑ Residual volume of lung
   B. ↑ Compliance of lung
   C. ↓ Stroke volume
   D. ↓ Insulin sensitivity

Ans 1-C 2-D 3-A 4-B 5-A 6-C 7-[illegible] 8-[illegible]

9. The treatment of choice of urinary incontinence in the elderly is
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. Toilet training
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Surgery to r[illegible]e d[illegible] overactivity

10. Effects of aging on drug metabolism are due to all except
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. ↓ Renal excretion
   - C. ↓ [illegible]
   - D. ↑ Hepatic [illegible] based metabolism

11. All the following laboratory data are essentially unchanged in old age in comparison to reference ranges except
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. Serum K⁺
   - C. Serum Na⁺
   - D. Serum amylase

12. In the aged, all of the following are raised in comparison to reference ranges except
   - A. Serum alkaline phosphatase
   - B. Serum globulin
   - C. Serum uric acid
   - D. Total leucocyte count

13. The presence of which of the following in an elderly does not imply significance
   - A. Fourth heart sound
   - B. Ejection click
   - C. Systolic murmurs of pulmonary stenosis
   - D. Third heart sound

14. Which of the following should arouse suspicion of underlying disease in a person over 70 years
   - A. Loss of vibration sensation
   - B. Presence of palmo-mental reflex
   - C. Loss of ankle jerk
   - D. Astereognosis

15. Alzheimer's disease is treated with
   - A. Tetrahydroaminoacridine
   - B. Amantadine
   - C. Lu[illegible]e
   - D. Dinazepr[illegible]

16. All of the following are age-related changes in physiologic function except
   - A. Decreased [illegible]
   - B. Increased T-suppressor cells
   - C. Increased autoimmunity
   - D. Decline in baroreceptor reflex

[illegible] 12-D 13-A 14-D 15-D 16-A

15. RADIOLOGY

1. **In a chest X-ray PA view, the tube-film distance should be**
   A. 3 feet B. 4 feet
   C. 6 feet D. 8 feet

2. **Air bronchogram' in chest X-ray is classically seen in**
   A. Pleural effusion B. Consolidation
   C. Bronchogenic carcinoma D. Emphysema

3. **In pleural effusion, minimal amount of collection for X-ray detection is**
   A. 50 mL B. 80 mL
   C. 150 mL D. 300 mL

4. **All of the following produce unilateral hypertranslucency in X-ray except**
   A. Atrophy of pectoral muscle B. Lung cyst
   C. Bullae D. Collapse of the lung

5. **Honeycombing in chest X-ray is seen in all except**
   A. Bronchial adenoma B. Tuberous sclerosis
   C. Extrinsic allergic alveolitis D. Bronchiectasis

6. **Shifting of trachea to same side is seen in X-ray plate of**
   A. Mesothelioma of pleura B. Agenesis of lung
   C. Consolidation D. Empyema thoracis

7. **Miliary mottlings may be seen in**
   A. Klebsiella pneumonia B. Staphylococcal pneumonia
   C. Legionnaires' pneumonia D. Chickenpox pneumonia

8. **J-shaped sell turcica is seen in**
   A. Hurler's disease B. [illegible]
   C. [illegible] D. Prolactinoma

Ans 1-C 2-B 3-D 4-D 5-A 6-B 7-D 8-A

9. **Geographic skull is characteristic of**
   - A. Cre[illegible]
   - B. Fragile X syndrome
   - C. Multiple myeloma
   - D. Hand-Schuller-Christian [illegible]

10. **Hilar dance in fluoroscopy is diagnostic of**
    - A. Patent ductus arteriosus
    - B. Aortic incompetence
    - C. Atrial septal defect
    - D. Coarctation of aorta

11. **String sign of Kantor' in barium meal X-ray of GI tract suggests**
    - A. [illegible] syndrome
    - B. Diverticulosis
    - C. Crohn's disease
    - D. Irritable bowel syndrome

12. **Double bubble sign is diagnostic of**
    - A. Duodenal atresia
    - B. Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
    - C. Jejunal atresia
    - D. Pancreas divisum

13. **In barium enema, thumbprinting of colon is characteristically seen in**
    - A. Ulcerative colitis
    - B. Ischaemic colitis
    - C. Pseudomembranous colitis
    - D. Angiodysplasia of colon

14. **Ring shadow in IVP clinches the diagnosis of**
    - A. Papillary necrosis
    - B. Cortical necrosis
    - C. Hypernephroma
    - D. Tubular necrosis

15. **CT scan of brain may reveal ring shadows in all except**
    - A. Tuberculoma
    - B. Brain abscess
    - C. Meningioma
    - D. Neurocysticercosis

16. **Calcification of diaphragmatic pleura is characteristic of**
    - A. Silicosis
    - B. Tuberculosis
    - C. Histoplasmosis
    - D. Asbestosis

17. **Water lily sign in chest X-ray is pathognomonic of**
    - A. Encysted pleural effusion
    - B. Congenital cystic disease of lung
    - C. [illegible]
    - D. Cystic fibrosis

18. **Calcification of meniscal cartilage is common in**
    - A. Rheumatoid arthritis
    - B. Hyperparathyroidism
    - C. Pseudogout
    - D. Renal osteodystrophy

Ans. 9-D 10-C 11-C 12-A 13-B 14-A 15-C 16-D 17-C 18-C

19. Trummerfeld [illegible] in X ray of long bones is classically seen in
- A. [illegible]
- B. Ac[illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. Do[illegible] [illegible]drome

20. Rib notching at lower border in chest X-ray is characteristic of
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]

21. Calcification of interspinous ligament [illegible] diagnostic of
- A. [illegible]
- B. St[illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. Ank[illegible] [illegible]

22. Oligaemic lung field in chest X-ray is caused by all except
- A. T[illegible]s art[illegible]
- B. Patent du[illegible]tus arter[illegible]
- C. Fa[illegible]
- D. Per[illegible]d[illegible]a[illegible] effus[illegible]

23. Calcification of intervertebral disc in pathognomonic of
- A. [illegible]
- B. Oste[illegible]e[illegible]s
- C. [illegible] [illegible]me
- D. Alcapt[illegible]

24. All are contraindications of MRI scan if the patient has the following except
- A. Co[illegible]ear [illegible]ant
- B. Pro[illegible]thet[illegible] heart valv[illegible]
- C. [illegible]-art[illegible]al shunt for [illegible]ceph[illegible]a[illegible]us
- D. Pacema[illegible]e[illegible]

25. MRI scan brain is preferred over CT scan in all except
- A. C[illegible]n a les[illegible]o[illegible]
- B. [illegible]eukod[illegible]phies
- C. P[illegible] [illegible]ssa t[illegible]mo[illegible]rs
- D. Multip[illegible]e [illegible]eros[illegible]s

26. Posi[illegible]ve 'sniff test' on fluoroscopy clinches the diagnosis of
- A. S[illegible]
- B. Trigem[illegible] [illegible]erve pa[illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible]act[illegible] [illegible]e p[illegible]y

27. Irregular filling defect of oesophagus [illegible] barium swallow is seen in all except
- A. [illegible]
- B. [illegible] [illegible]se[illegible]
- C. [illegible]
- D. [illegible] [illegible]ayeal spasm

Ans. 19-A 20-C 21-D 22-B 23-D 24-C 25-A 26-C 27-B

Osteosclerosis is characteristic feature of all except
A. Marble bone disease
B. Fluorosis
C. Secondary deposits from prostatic carcinoma
D. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

Which of the following does not fit in the barium enema findings of irritable bowel syndrome
A. Accentuated haustrations
B. Multiple small ulcers
C. Tubular appearance of the descending colon
D. Spasticity of sigmoid colon

Which is false regarding Chilaiditi's syndrome
A. Needs immediate operation in majority
B. Mimics pneumoperitoneum
C. Detected accidentally on straight X-ray of abdomen
D. Bowel is interposed between liver and diaphragm

In X-ray, which of the following is not characteristic of rheumatoid arthritis
A. Juxta-articular osteopenia
B. Loss of articular cartilage
C. Pencil-in-cup deformity
D. Bone erosions

Basal ganglia calcification in CT scan is not a feature of
A. Toxoplasmosis
B. Hyperparathyroidism
C. Pseudohypoparathyroidism
D. Carbon monoxide poisoning

Thorotrast used in radiology is a carcinogen of
A. Urinary bladder
B. Stomach
C. Liver
D. Ovary

Flask-shaped lower end of femur is characteristic of
A. Gaucher's disease
B. Sarcoidosis
C. Osteopetrosis
D. Hunter's syndrome

All may have osteoblastic lesion except
A. Carcinoid metastasis
B. Breast malignancy
C. Prostatic malignancy
D. Malignancy of stomach

Face of the giant Panda's sign in MRI brain is often diagnostic of
A. Hydrocephalus
B. Alzheimer's disease
C. Huntington chorea
D. Wilson's disease

Ans 28-D 29-B 30-A 31-C 32-B 33-C 34-A 35-D 36-D

16. GENETICS AND IMMUNITY

1. **Prolonged cell death is popularly known as**
   - A. Apoptosis
   - B. Atrophy
   - C. Necrosis
   - D. Gangrene

2. **Amniocentesis is usually performed at**
   - A. [illegible] weeks
   - B. 12 weeks
   - C. 16 weeks
   - D. 24 weeks

3. **TNF-α is produced by all except**
   - A. T cells
   - B. Monocyte
   - C. B cells
   - D. Macrophage

4. **All of the following are B cell disorder immunodeficiency states except**
   - A. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
   - B. Di George's syndrome
   - C. X-linked agammaglobulinaemia
   - D. Selective IgA deficiency

5. **HLA association of SLE is**
   - A. DR2
   - B. DR4
   - C. DR1
   - D. DR3

6. **Pyrimidines include all of the following except**
   - A. Cytosine
   - B. Guanine
   - C. Thymine
   - D. Uracil

7. **All are single gene disorders except**
   - A. Polyposis coli
   - B. Sickle-cell anaemia
   - C. Turner's syndrome
   - D. [illegible] syndrome

8. **X-linked disorders include all except**
   - A. Cystic fibrosis
   - B. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
   - C. Haemophilia
   - D. Nephrogenic diabetes mellitus

Ans 1-A 2-C 3-C 4-B 5-D 6-B 7-C 8-A

9. **Autosomal recessive disorders do not include**
   - A. Ataxia telangiectasia
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. Gaucher's disease

10. **Trisomy 13 is**
   - A. [illegible] syndrome
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. [illegible] syndrome
   - D. Edward's syndrome

11. **Diseases associated with triplet repeat sequences include all except**
   - A. Friedreich's ataxia
   - B. Fragile-X syndrome
   - C. Huntington's disease
   - D. Refsum's disease

12. **All of the following are genetic disorders associated with chromosome 19 abnormality except**
   - A. [illegible]
   - B. [illegible]
   - C. Prader-Willi syndrome
   - D. Leprechaunism

13. **Transferrin has half-life of**
   - A. 1-2 days
   - B. 3-4 days
   - C. [illegible]-7 days
   - D. 8-[illegible] days

14. **Which is not included in mitochondrial DNA abnormality**
   - A. Kearns-Sayre syndrome
   - B. Leber's optic atrophy
   - C. Myoclonic epilepsy
   - D. Parkinson's disease

15. **Disorder in haemochromatosis lies in chromosome number**
   - A. 3
   - B. 6
   - C. 16
   - D. 2[illegible]

16. **Which is not an X-linked dominant disorder**
   - A. G6PD deficiency
   - B. Orofaciodigital syndrome
   - C. Vitamin D resistant rickets
   - D. Fabry's disease

17. **Point mutations are the cause for development of all except**
   - A. Sickle cell anaemia
   - B. Cystic fibrosis
   - C. [illegible]
   - D. [illegible]

18. **Fragile-X syndrome has all the following features except**
   - A. Large testes
   - B. Prognathism
   - C. [illegible] defect
   - D. Mental retardation

9-B 10-B 11-D 12-C 13-D 14-C 15-B 16-A 17-C 18-C

19. Arrest of mitosis by colchicine occurs in
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

20. Which determining factor is produced by S[illegible]
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

21. Lyonisation indicates inactivation of chromosome
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

22. Which is not an autoimmune disorder
A. [illegible]
B. [illegible]
C. [illegible]
D. [illegible]

23. Which of the following immunoglobulins has longest half-life
A. [illegible]
B. IgE
C. [illegible]
D. IgG

24. Which of the following is not a monogenic disorder
A. A[illegible]lasia
B. [illegible]a dyst[illegible]a
C. S[illegible]
D. Ma[illegible]

Ans: 19-[illegible] 20-[illegible] 21-A 22-C 23-D 24-[illegible]